"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.
Fair; fresh east to south winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—The Transvaal crisis is more acute. The Boers have withdrawn their franchise offer, but agree to a conference at Cape Town. This is regarded in London as a thinly veiled defiance, or at best an attempt to reopen the whole question. Joseph Chamberlain has returned to London, and will remain there, pending developments. Jean Ristitch, who was twice Regent of Servia, died at Belgrade. The strike of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union began yesterday, and includes all ports in the United Kingdom. So far there has been no effect on traffic. Lord Vaughan, head of an old Welsh family, is dead. The Manor of Trascoed has been in the family since A. D. 1200, and they own over 42,000 acres of land. The junior counsel for Great Britain said before the Boundary Commission that the presentation of the Venezuela case was whimsical. Emperor William went to Strasburg to attend the manoeuvres of the Fifteenth Corps and received an ovation. Two of the retiring Ministers of Prussia were decorated. A Clan Line steamer founders, but her name is unknown. Germany has purchased a large tract of land in the Province of Santa Catharina, Brazil. Fighting is reported in Khorassan, where the Afghan troops, after suffering severely, drove off Ismail Khan. American engineers at Tashkend are to undertake an irrigation project on "Hunger Steppe" which will cost 150,000,000 rubles. Gen. Jimenes, who is likely to be made President of Dominica, is expected to land at Puerto Plata to-day. It is reported that a Franco-Russian agreement has been made which will extend Danish commerce in East Asia.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

John Y. McKane suffered a second stroke of paralysis yesterday morning, and also has Bright's disease. His condition is critical.

Page 3.

The Shamrock, in her first spin in American waters yesterday, made at least 12 knots an hour and behaved splendidly on every point of sailing.

Page 4.

The great Jewish Feast of Rosh Hashanah, the new year, was ushered in last night with appropriate ceremonies.

Admiral Dewey arrived at Gibraltar yesterday, and will sail for this port Sept. 11. The Plan and Scope Committee will meet to-morrow to consider the final arrangements for the reception of the Admiral.

Page 5.

The Brooklyns defeated the New Yorks twice yesterday by one run in each game. One game was played in Brooklyn, the other in Manhattan.

The Empire City Trotting Club's park was opened yesterday in the presence of 12,000 persons, who witnessed sport of the highest class. The event marked an epoch in trotting annals of the United States.

Page 6.

President McKinley arrived in Philadelphia yesterday for the Grand Army of the Republic Encampment. The contest for next Commander-in-Chief is becoming warm.

Page 7.

The organization of a silk ribbon trust is assured, and prices will be raised as soon as it is completed.

Page 8.

Owing to the high wind the number of marksmen to qualify at Creedmoor ranges yesterday was small.

John Flanagan of the New York Athletic Club created a new world's record yesterday at Bayonne by throwing the sixteen-pound hammer 164 feet 6 inches.

At the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday Previous won the Twin City Handicap, Mesmerist the Autumn Stake, Dr. Catlett the steeplechase, and Rockton, Lucky Star, and Decanter the other races.

At the Manhattan Beach bicycle track yesterday W. W. Smith, fourteen years old, won a mile American men riders. The time made in the motocycle twenty-five-mile race beat the world's record on any class of machine.

Page 12.

The Labor Day observances in this city consisted principally of outings and excursions. Business was suspended generally.

There was great indignation yesterday among wheelmen and drivers because Park Commissioner Brower of Brooklyn permitted the use of Ocean Parkway for a bicycle race.

The Anchor Line steamship City of Rome reached here yesterday after a collision with an iceberg Thursday in a fog off the Newfoundland Banks. No one was hurt and the ship was only slightly damaged.

Michael Farrelli, who shot Policeman Patrick O'Keefe on Sunday, was remanded in Harlem Police Court yesterday. On the way to court he made an attempt to escape, and in front of the Court House a mob threatened to lynch him.

Otto Overmann and William Schenckerberg of Hoboken are dying in the City Hospital in Jersey City of wounds received late on Sunday night in an encounter with Fernando Farley, a special policeman of Secaucus, whom they had attempted to kill.

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MRS. JULES REYNAL FINED.

She Broke the Game Law by Serving Partridges for Dinner in Her Bar Harbor Cottage Yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 4.—Society can talk of nothing to-day but the fining of Mrs. Jules Reynal of New York for alleged violation of the State game laws. A few choice partridges, served at a dinner Saturday night, were the cause of all the trouble, and Mrs. Reynal, after paying the $150 fine, has left Bar Harbor with a threat never to return.

The story, as it first came out, had it that State Game Warden Walter I. Neal, whose headquarters are at Bangor, had come to Bar Harbor for the express purpose of securing evidence against the society people here, who find the toothsome bird a nice morsel at dinners, and encourage local gunners to break the game laws that their palates may be tickled. Warden Neal learned that Mrs. Reynal had partridges in the house, which were to be served at dinner Saturday night. It was known that she ate a partridge daily by her physician's advice.

Warden Neal and a local attorney, it was said, called at the Reynals home just as a large dinner party was about to sit down. Having gained entrance, they went further and examined the food, discovering among the dishes to be served the partridges. This was sufficient, and Mrs. Reynal was notified that she would be obliged to appear in court to answer the charge of "breaking and abetting the breakers of State laws restricting the killing of game." Of course there was great excitement, and a compromise between the lawyers resulted in Mrs. Reynal's paying $150 fine, by which she escaped further prosecution.

The story verified is nearly the above, although not quite so dramatic in detail. Warden Neal, having secured evidence that Mrs. Reynal was eating partridges, called at Cornersmeet, the Reynal cottage, Saturday morning. Mrs. Reynal was not at home, but the housekeeper confessed to the fact, and, rather than worry Mrs. Reynal with the trouble, agreed to pay the fine herself. Mr. Neal was instructed to call that evening. This he did, in company with Lawyer Edward S. Clark, but, instead of meeting the housekeeper, he was ushered into the presence of Major Kyd Douglas, a well-known society and military figure, and Mr. Storey, United States Army, who were in full evening dress. These two gentlemen had been informed of the difficulty, and generously undertook to settle it.

The game warden, whose idea had been to arrange the matter quietly, was, it is alleged, summarily and rather sarcastically dealt with. Finally, after a long and heated argument, in which Major Douglas is said to have told Warden Neal to go ahead with his criminal prosecution, the meeting adjourned. In a short time, however, Major Douglas, accompanied by a lawyer, called upon Neal and his lawyer and suggested that they resume their conversation. Mrs. Reynal was thereupon adjudged to have had the birds in the house, upon which she paid a fine of $10 each, and the cost brought the bill up to $154.98. This is not the first time that a member of Bar Harbor society has been troubled by the game warden on this same charge.

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 4.—When Mr. Pakeman, editor of The Transvaal Leader, was arraigned at the bar of the First Criminal Landrost to-day, the Public Prosecutor announced that, on the instructions of the Transvaal State Attorney, Mr. Smuts, he would withdraw the charge of high treason against the prisoner and enter a new charge of contravening the press laws by inciting to high treason.

The offense is practically the same, but it is one for which a defendant may be released on bail.

Mr. Burger, solicitor for Mr. Pakeman, said he understood the original charge had been withdrawn owing to the inability of the Public Prosecutor to convict, and he wanted to know whether the charge would be again changed. He challenged the Public Prosecutor to supply him with the particulars of the new charge, asserting that it was not right to detain his client twenty-four hours in jail.

The Public Prosecutor described Mr. Burger's speech as an ad misericordiam appeal.

Mr. Burger then declared that the affidavit upon which the charge against Mr. Pakeman was based contained no particulars that would justify a charge of treason.

The Public Prosecutor characterized this statement as an "absolute lie." Mr. Pakeman was released under £500 bail.

The proceedings were adjourned to Sept. 15.

COMMENT IN LONDON.

The Standard Says Boers Will Declare War at Forty-eight Hours' Notice and Raid Natal.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Johannesburg correspondent of The Standard says:

"I learn from an official who has been earnestly striving for peace that the matter is now hopeless. The Boers will probably declare war at forty-eight hours' notice and will try to raid Natal before the British troops arrive.

"I believe the Orange Free State will join the Transvaal, but that the Boers in Natal and the Cape Colony will remain quiet at the outset, unless irritated by the dismissal of the Cape Colony Cabinet.

"The Boers have the fullest confidence in their magazine rifles and their skill in marksmanship. State Attorney Smuts is the chief inciter of the war party. Thirty thousand men in the Transvaal and 20,000 in the Orange Free State will take the field."

The Times prints a letter from the Bishop of Pretoria, appealing for funds to relieve the terrible distress caused by the protracted tension and the fears of war.

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Delagoa Bay says the refugees from Barberton declare that they were warned to leave, as the Boers intended to cordon the district.

The Standard and Diggers' News gives what purports to be a report of the secret session of the Volksraad on Saturday.

According to this account, the Volksraad not only determined to reject the five-year proposal, but also stoutly opposed President Krüger's visiting Cape Town, and resolved to make a stand for the abrogation of England's claim to suzerainty. The Boer organ then asserts:

"The Government, both the Raads, and the burghers, feel that they have offered all they intend to offer, and are now resolved to stand or fall by this decision."

BOERS WITHDRAW FRANCHISE OFFER

Agree in Principle to a Conference at Cape Town.

A THINLY VEILED DEFIANCE

Crisis Is More Acute and Chamberlain Returns to London.

Regarded in London as an Attempt to Reopen the Whole Question—Arrest of Editor Pakeman Disowned, but He Is Arraigned.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A dispatch from Johannesburg to Reuter's Agency definitely announces that the reply of the Transvaal Republic to the British communication withdraws the franchise proposals and agrees in principle to a conference at Cape Town.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, arrived in London this afternoon, and at once went to the Foreign Office. It is understood that he will remain here until the end of the crisis.

The War Office refuses to confirm the rumor that a proclamation will be issued calling out the reserves.

The afternoon papers take the view that if the dispatch referred to is correct President Kruger's reply is ominous, as it was palpably made to gain time. Sir Alfred Milner's suggestion of a further conference at Cape Town was made with the sole purpose of considering details and for the enforcement of the concessions offered by the Boers. If these concessions are withdrawn there can be no object, from a British point of view, for parleying longer.

The only inference to be drawn is that the Boers have taken Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, at his word in a broader sense than he intended, and that they now want to begin negotiations over again on an entirely new basis.

The shrewdness of this reported move is not likely to save it from being interpreted by the British Government as a thinly veiled defiance, and unless it is accompanied by a vague agreement to further confer, it would generally be taken as sufficient cause for immediate hostilities.

Regarding the exact terms of the reply in question, reports continue to be contradictory, but all agree that the excitement in Johannesburg is unabated, and that the exodus from that city is continuing and that distress there is increasing. Cable dispatches from Boer and British South Africa sources describe war preparations on all sides.

The pessimistic view of the Transvaal situation indicated by the afternoon newspapers is strengthened by a well-defined rumor that a Cabinet Council has been hurriedly called, and an evident feeling at the Colonial Office that the crisis has become more acute.

PRETORIA, Sept. 4.—The reply of the Transvaal Republic to the demands of Great Britain increases the period of residence necessary in order to obtain the franchise.

In the course of an interview to-day, State Secretary Reitz said the Transvaal Government was waiting until Saturday's dispatch reached the imperial authorities before making its contents public. Without, however, entering into details, he could say that, in his judgment, the proposals of the Government offered Mr. Chamberlain an opportunity of coming to a settlement regarding the franchise and other outstanding questions. He could also say that the Transvaal would take part in the suggested conference, and was now awaiting the imperial Government's reply in order to arrange the details as to a place of meeting.

In connection with the arrest of Mr. Pakeman, editor of The Transvaal Leader, and the threatened arrest of other Uitlanders, the State Attorney, Mr. Smuts, denies that instructions were ever issued at Pretoria for these arrests or that any political arrests were contemplated, but that warrants were issued at Johannesburg by a subordinate without consultation with the State Attorney. This announcement tends to quiet the public mind and to arrest the exodus.

Mr. Smuts expresses regret that such unfounded statements should have caused the departure of several prominent Rand gentlemen, and specially trusts that his assurance will be accepted that they need not have the slightest fear of any such step being taken against them.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 4.—The news received from Pretoria to-day begins to show the situation in a clearer light. It appears that the Transvaal's reply, which was handed on Saturday to the British diplomatic agent at Pretoria, Conyngham Greene, was only to Mr. Chamberlain's original proposal of a joint inquiry into the Franchise bill.

This method of splitting the negotiations by the Transvaal is favorably commented upon here.

The Cape Argus officially denies that the Government of the South African Republic has agreed to a conference at Cape Town. It declares also that the explanation offered by the Transvaal State Attorney, Mr. Smuts, of the arrests is unsatisfactory, and that the mystery is one that calls for immediate elucidation.

ARRESTED FOR KIDNAPPING.

Matthew Hamilton, a Railroad Brakeman, Accused of Stealing a Boy from New Haven.

Matthew Hamilton, thirty-four years old, a brakeman on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and living at 694 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, was arrested last night by Detective Hiernan of the Alexander Avenue Station, charged with kidnapping. The complainant is Louis Behler, who says he is a resident of New Haven.

Hamilton, it is alleged, kidnapped a six-year-old boy from New Haven six weeks ago. The police refused to divulge any of the facts in the case last night, saying that it might defeat the ends of justice.

At the home of Hamilton no one could be aroused by the repeated ringing of the door bell.

JOHN Y. McKANE IS STRICKEN.

Found Unconscious in Bed by His Wife —Suffering from Paralysis and Bright's Disease.

John Y. McKane had another attack of paralysis early yesterday morning, and his physicians said last night that his condition was critical. He was discovered by his wife, who went to his bedroom at 6 o'clock yesterday morning to call him, lying in bed unconscious. It is supposed that he was stricken some time during the night, but the family do not know at what hour. He retired early Sunday night in good health. His family supposed that he had entirely recovered from the stroke which came upon him about a month ago, but it appears now that he is partially paralyzed, and in addition has Bright's disease.

Dr. John F. Hill, the family physician, and Dr. John A. McCorkle of Brooklyn are in attendance upon the sick man. The two physicians worked with their patient until 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when he recovered consciousness for about an hour. His right side was paralyzed, and he soon relapsed into a semi-conscious state, in which he remained up to a late hour last night.

Mr. McKane was at Coney Island Sunday afternoon and appeared in the best of health. He afterward spent the evening with his family and did not complain of being ill.

J. F. OLMSTEAD'S SUDDEN DEATH.

He Was a War Veteran, Prominent Mason, and New York Clubman.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 4.—John F. Olmstead of New York City, who since last December had occupied the cottage at 116 Circular Street, was found dead in bed at noon to-day. It was his habit to sleep late, but his failure to make his appearance led to the discovery of his death. His sudden demise is attributed to cerebral apoplexy. Over a year ago he suffered two strokes of paralysis, and he afterward came to Saratoga for his health. For some time he appeared to be rapidly convalescing. His former residence in New York City was 751 Fifth Avenue. He was fifty-seven years old and is survived by his widow, Mrs. Ida Leora Olmstead, and stepdaughter, Miss Leora McCammon. He was a native of Northern New York and a veteran of the war of the rebellion. He lived for an extended period in Washington, D. C., but several years ago removed to New York City. He was a Scottish Rite, 33d degree Mason, and a member of the New York, the Military, and other clubs. The body will be taken to Washington, D. C., for interment.

FIGHTING IN KHORASSAN.

Afghan Troops Attacked by Ismail Khan, but Defeat Him.

BOMBAY, Sept. 4.—The Civil and Military Gazette reports severe fighting in the direction of Penjdeh, a Turkoman camp in Khorassan, about 130 miles north of Herat, between Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan, son of Isa Khan, and Col. Mur Mohamed Khan, commanding the troops of the Ameer of Afghanistan.

The Afghans suffered heavily until reinforcements arrived, when Ismail Khan was defeated. The latter escaped into Russian territory.

TO IRRIGATE IN RUSSIA.

American Engineers to Undertake Project Costing 150,000,000 Rubles.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Standard publishes the following dispatch from Odessa:

"Engineers representing a big American syndicate are now at Tashkend, in Syr-Darya, Asiatic Russia, with a project of reclaiming the immense region of Turkestan known as 'Hunger Steppe' by a system of canals and irrigation works in connection with Syr-Darya.

"As a guarantee of the enterprise, which is estimated to cost 150,000,000 rubles, the American concessionaires will receive a long lease of the steppe."

MR. McKINLEY GIVES UP TRIP.

He Will Visit Chicago, but Will Be Unable to Go Further West.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Senator Carter of Montana, who has just returned from a European trip, was at the White House today, and, after a conference with the President, said that Mr. McKinley would be compelled to give up his contemplated trip through the West. He would attend the ceremonies attending the laying of the cornerstone of the Chicago Post Office building, on Oct. 1, but it was altogether improbable that he would get further West than Chicago.

FOOT GUARDS VISIT ALBANY.

Gov. Roosevelt Presents to Them His Cordial Well Wishes.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The Governor General's Foot Guards of Ottawa, Canada, on a visit to Albany as the guests of the Tenth Battalion, made a tour of the Capitol to-day and visited the Executive Chamber. In the absence of Gov. Roosevelt, the following message from him was read to the guards by Col. Treadwell, his Military Secretary:

"Please present to the Foot Guards my cordial well wishes; state how sorry I am that I cannot meet them in person and that I hail their visit with peculiar pleasure, coming, as it does, at a time when the English-speaking peoples have been brought closer together than ever before, for I feel that it is of peculiar interest to the future of civilization and humanity that this good feeling should be continued to be strengthened."

SAMPSON MAY SUCCEED PHILIP.

Reported He Will Take Command of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

A report was current at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday that Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, commander of the North Atlantic Squadron, of whose retirement from sea duty there has been talk lately, will be assigned to the command of the Brooklyn yard.

Rear Admiral John W. Philip, who commanded the Texas in the engagement with Cervera's squadron, is the present commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He succeeded Rear Admiral Bunce on the latter's retirement from active duty soon after the late war. Rear Admiral Philip is fifty-nine years old, and will soon be retired from active service, and it is said that in the event of Sampson coming to the Brooklyn yard, a desirable place will be found for Philip at Washington.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE FUNDS.

Dr. Simpson Makes a Statement of the Receipts and Expenses in His Missionary Work Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., Sept. 4.—A severe thunderstorm last night broke up the evening meeting of the Christian Alliance Convention in the Gospel Tent and made the hundreds gathered there flee for shelter from the rain, but this morning Dr. Simpson's followers in the alliance work were at their places as usual with smiling faces in the Tabernacle. Dr. Simpson preached a sermon on the "fourfold gospel."

The most important and interesting work of the day was the financial statement of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, specifying the amount received during the last year, and the amount expended in the various mission fields for that time. This statement showed that last year the receipts from all sources were $159,384.97. This year the receipts from the conventions held so far are $134,000, with the Nyack convention and the convention in New York in October yet to be heard from. The returns from these two conventions, it is believed, will swell this year's receipts to over $200,000, making an increase probably of 25 per cent.

The alliance has 300 missionaries in the field, and the expenses of conducting some of the principal ones last year were as follows: Swedish China Mission, $11,159.81; Central China Mission, $14,199.01; South China Mission, $6,439.44; North China Mission, $1,952, making the sum of $33,745.26 expended in China alone during the year. For the Japan Mission, $2,375.04; India Mission, $17,743.38; Soudan Mission, $9,228.63; Congo Mission, $12,084.81; Palestine and Arabia Mission, $3,373.71; West Indies Mission, $1,098.71; South American Mission, $8,389.26. The Work in Home Missions, Missionary Institute, and other incidentals make up the rest of the amount expended, and a balance of $5,133.80 is reported in bank to April 1, 1899. The securities and real estate held by the alliance are placed at $79,000.

THE CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY.

Rumor that Goebel's Friends Are Urging Him to Give Up the Fight for the Governorship.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 4.—A report has been going the rounds all day to-day, and is generally credited by the Brown Democrats, that the managers of Senator Goebel's campaign are attempting to induce him to get off the track.

The rumor is founded on a conference that took place last night at the Galt House, at which were present J. C. S. Blackburn, Mr. Goebel, Augustus C. Culter of Mayfield, J. Gayle of Owenton, Zachariah Phelps and Aaron Kohen of this city, Samuel Shackelford of Frankfort, Louis Des Cognets of Lexington, Horace Vaughn of Paducah, Augustus Thomas of Mayfield, and C. C. McChord of Springfield.

What was done at that conference is not yet known, but the Brown men profess to have information that Goebel's friends are urging him to accept the proposition of John Young Brown, that both withdraw from the race and let the Democrats of Kentucky name another candidate for Governor. The friends of Brown say that Goebel is just beginning to realize the magnitude of the bolting movement. They say Blackburn's friends are especially anxious that Goebel withdraw, so that Blackburn, who is looked upon as the silver leader of Kentucky, may not be defeated for the seat in the United States Senate.

Furthermore it is argued that the Goebel men know that if Bryan speaks for the Louisville Convention ticket in the Fall, it will surely mean the loss of the State to Bryan.

As a matter of fact, though a conference was held, it is almost a certainty that Goebel will not withdraw. He is a man of bulldog persistency and remarkable courage, and will fight out the contest to a finish whether defeated or not.

The Brown men are claiming 75 per cent. of the Democratic vote in Mercer County, which is the county in which Gen. Hardin lives.

YACHT POINTER A TOTAL LOSS.

Beached by Life Saving Crew After Those Aboard Were Rescued.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Sept. 4.—The sloop yacht Pointer, owned by Mr. Felkin of the Winthrop Yacht Club, was beached by Capt. Fisher and members of the life-saving crew here late last night, after Mr. and Mrs. Felkin of Winthrop and Mr. and Mrs. Breen of Newton had been taken ashore by the life savers. The sloop will be a total loss, as she began to break up soon after being beached.

RUN OVER BY EXPRESS TRAIN.

Mrs. Bertha Hughes Dies in the Troy Hospital from Her Injuries.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Mrs. Bertha Hughes, aged twenty-five years, was found lying on the railroad track at Fifth Avenue and Washington Street about 4 o'clock this morning. She had been run over by the Montreal express and her right leg and arm were severed. Daniel Graham was found near by. He was uninjured, but said he had no knowledge of the accident. The woman was removed to the hospital, where she died at 9 o'clock.

AIR FILLED BY BUTTERFLIES.

Hundreds of Kingston's Small Boys Catch Boxes Full of Them.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. 4.—A strange sight was seen here this noon when suddenly the streets all over the city were filled with butterflies.

Hundreds of small boys captured boxes full of them. At times the roadways were covered and the air filled with them.

Where they came from is a mystery. It is thought they were blown in from the Far West, and it is feared that they will lay their eggs on the maple trees, causing much destruction to the trees.

MARK TWAIN'S FUTURE PLANS.

Humorist Will Pass Winter at Princeton, and May Settle There.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 4.—Samuel L. Clemens, better known as Mark Twain, has made definite arrangements to spend the Fall and Winter in this town. Arthur Bave, manager of the Princeton Inn, received a letter to-day from Mr. Clemens, who is now in Germany, asking that a suite of rooms at the inn be made ready for him and his family by Oct. 1.

Laurence Hutton, the author, has been chiefly instrumental in getting Mr. Clemens to pass a few months in Princeton. It is thought that Mr. Clemens will devote most of his time while here to writing a book containing the reminiscences of his tour through the Old World.

Although no definite arrangements have been made for him to lecture before the students, it is highly probable that the university authorities will try to secure his services for a series of lectures. It is intimated by his friends that Mr. Clemens will locate here permanently should he be pleased with the town.

Cuban Yellow Fever Statistics.

HAVANA, Sept. 4.—The official returns as to yellow fever up to the end of August show 55 cases and 20 deaths. Of the cases 16 were Americans, and of the deaths 11.

Unsurpassed Route to Kansas City.
Lackawanna train leaves New York 10 each morning, arriving Kansas City 9:30 next evening. Best accommodations. Inquire 429 Broadway.—Adv.

COLUMBIA WILL BE THE DEFENDER

Wins the Right to Become America's Cup Champion.

EASILY DEFEATS HER RIVAL

Sails Across the Line 10 Minutes 7 Seconds Ahead.

The New Yacht Makes an Average of 10 Knots Per Hour, Showing Greatest Gain to Windward.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 4.—The trial races between the Columbia and Defender are over. The champion of 1899 defeated her of 1895 so decisively to-day that the Challenge Committee, or Cup Committee, as it was formerly called, decided that there was no further need of competition between the two yachts.

The wonderful Columbia, for a wonderful yacht she is, will sail against the sea-green Shamrock next month for the homely old mug which represents the yachting championship of the world. It is all over, and the long struggle of tuning up is formally at an end. But the two yachts will go on racing informally, if not in the lovely waters off Newport, then in the less satisfactory courses off New Rochelle. The men of the Columbia must continue their work up to the last moment in order that they may be as strong as so many horses and as active as so many cats when the days of the great races arrive.

To-day's race was sailed over a triangular course of ten miles to a leg, or thirty miles in all. Both yachts covered the distance in a little more than three hours, or say three and a quarter hours, allowing three and a half miles to be added for windward work on the last leg. The total distance sailed was about thirty-three and a half miles, and the Columbia, therefore, made an average of ten knots an hour on the course. Her fastest work was done on the first leg and her slowest on the second. The time of the last leg was longer than that of the second, but this being the windward leg, the distance was greater.

On the wind the new yacht proved herself a flier. She has done so before to-day, but every new demonstration of her powers seems to be a surprise. She beat the Defender to-day ten minutes and seven seconds. It takes a remarkable boat to do that, for the Defender is a formidable craft.

The conditions under which to-day's race were sailed were favorable to a satisfactory test of the Columbia's speed. The wind at the start was north by east, and blowing about twelve knots an hour. By the time the two racers were on the second leg this wind had softened somewhat, but was still a fair sailing breeze. Before they reached the second mark the wind shifted three points to the eastward, and it remained there till the end of the race. The shift was of some slight aid to the rear boat, the Defender, but it made no material difference in the result.

GAINS IN WINDWARD WORK.

The shift furthermore changed the last leg from a dead beat to windward to a long tack and a short one. This, however, was not such a change as to prevent the yachts from testing their relative abilities in windward work, and here the Columbia again showed her great superiority over her rival. Indeed, she made her biggest gain on this leg, in spite of the fact that she sailed a longer distance, by reason of unnecessary tack. It remains to be added that, as the wind was off shore, the sea was perfectly smooth, and there was a very gentle swell from the south and east. The tide was on the flood, and this helped the yachts on the second leg. On the third leg they made it help them by working along the Narragansett Pier shore, where it set toward the entrance to the bay.

It was an unexciting race to watch. The changes of canvas were few, and there was little manoeuvring of any kind. The Columbia went away first, and from start to finish it was a stern chase with the Defender dropping further astern every minute. The yacht's left their buoys soon after 10 o'clock, and the flagship Corsair, with the Regatta Committee on board, went out to the starting point, off Brenton's Reef Lightship, before 11 o'clock. As she went out she hoisted the international code flag C, signifying that the course would be a triangular one. She anchored to the northward of the lightship, and a few minutes later hoisted three sets of flags to signal the courses. These signals read "D C M," "D F J," and "D G," which means southeast one-half east, west-southwest one-half west, and north by east. The last leg was set as dead to windward, and would have been so had not the wind shifted. The first leg gave the racers the wind on the port quarter and the second 2½ points abaft the starboard beam.

The preliminary signal was given at 11:15 o'clock, the preparatory at 11:20, and the starting at 11:25. There was not a great deal of jockeying for position. The two yachts had set their club topsails over their mainsails on the way out, and they cruised around under these and their jibs till just before the start. Before crossing the line both yachts broke out balloon forestaysails, which they had sent up in stops as usual.

COLUMBIA CROSSES FIRST.

The Columbia headed for the line first, and the Defender hauled up on her weather quarters. In these relative positions they went across the starting line, the Columbia at 11:26:09 and the Defender at 11:26:22. Now began the work of dropping the older yacht astern. The two indulged in a little luffing, which caused them to heel strongly and to tear the water up into a smother of foam. But the result was inevitable. The Columbia's weather qualities enabled her to luff out across the Defender's bows, and in just four minutes after the start she had the old yacht in her wake.

The wind was fresh at this time, and the sails of both yachts ought not to have shown a wrinkle. The Columbia's mainsail, however, showed that it was far from being in a perfect state. It bagged badly at the clew and along the leach for some distance up. The Defender's sails set better. Both yachts were undergoing a severe test as to the strength of their spars, but the steel masts did their work. Six minutes away from the start the Defender took in her balloon forestaysail, and thirty seconds later the Columbia followed suit. The wind was a little too puffy for such kites. The two racers replaced the balloons with working staysails, the Defender's crew showing their familiar smartness in shifting canvas.

The luffing tactics which had prevailed immediately after the start were now abandoned, and both yachts ran freer and stood up better. At 11:50 o'clock they had passed the mouth of the Seaconnet River and were abreast of West Island Light. Here the wind seemed to be softer, and they both stood up like huge steeples. The Columbia was still drawing away from her antagonist, and what had been in the beginning a little gap was now a tremendous yawn. The Defender slacked her sheets more than the Columbia on the remainder of the run, but this did not seem to aid her much.

LEAD GROWS LONGER.

The first mark, which was about six miles southwest of Cuttyhunk, was rounded in the following order: Columbia, 12:24:45; Defender, 12:28:34. The two yachts jibbed booms to port and laid their course for the second mark with sheets quite flat. It is noticeable that these big yachts sail with

Continued on Page 3.

JIMENES MAY LAND TO-DAY.

Left Cape Haitien Yesterday Bound for Puerto Plata—Found His Followers at Baracoa in Jail.

CAPE HAITIEN, Sept. 4.—Gen. Juan Isidro Jimenes, the revolutionary aspirant for the Presidency of the Republic of Santo Domingo, arrived here this afternoon on the steamer Georges Croise, from Baracoa, accompanied by his son and several friends.

In the course of a brief interview, Jimenes said that his plans were progressing favorably and that the Georges Croise would sail to-night for Puerto Plata, where he intends to rest a day or two before continuing his journey to the capital of Santo Domingo.

The steamer Georges Croise, with the Jimenes party on board, reached Baracoa yesterday, the Dominican revolutionary leader expecting to take passage there for Santo Domingo. The expedition was detained, however. Jimenes was surprised to find his party in jail, and no order for their release could be obtained. The wires being down, it was impossible to communicate with Santiago.

Jimenes was greatly disappointed, and said he had positive assurances from Gen. Wood that there would be no difficulty in procuring the release of his followers.

PUERTO PLATA, Sept. 4.—In the expectation of the early arrival of Gen. Jimenes elaborate preparations are being made to give him a brilliant reception. The enthusiasm is universal, and the people are anxiously awaiting his advent upon the scene. It is believed that he will arrive here by a special steamer early to-morrow.

Señor Vasquez, a delegate of the Provisional Government, arrived this evening at the head of a deputation of seven, whose presence will give greater éclat to the reception.

Dispatches from Guayubin announce the surrender of Gen. M. A. Pichardo, Governor of Monte Cristi, who was encamped near Villa Lobos, in the hills, with infantry and artillery.

NO VIOLENCE AT CLEVELAND.

As the Labor Parade Passed the City Hall the Bands Stopped Playing and Banners Were Lowered.

CLEVELAND Sept. 4.—The most extensive celebration of Labor Day that Cleveland has yet seen occurred to-day. In view of the violence which has attended the street railroad strike, trouble was feared during the parade, and, as a matter of precaution, the entire police force was on duty. No disorder whatever occurred, the only demonstrations made by the marihers being an occasional jeering remark, shouted at non-union street car crews.

As the procession passed the City Hall signals were given from the sidewalk, the bands stopped playing, and the banners were lowered until the building was passed. A man, who is declared by Mayor Farley to be a well-known McKisson politician, stopped a band and tried to induce the leader to have the dead march played in front of the City Hall. The leader refused, and, as a result of the argument, the procession was delayed a few minutes. Mayor Farley claims that the demonstration was caused by McKisson politicians, who went to the leaders of the parade divisions and suggested the methods of showing disapproval, which were carried out.

SEVEN DROWNED AT HALIFAX.

Boat in Which They Were Sailing Sinks in the Harbor.

HALIFAX, Sept. 4.—By an accident to a sailboat this evening which caused her to sink in the eastern passage, near the mouth of Halifax Harbor, seven lives were lost, the victims all belonging to this city. There were eleven persons in the boat, four being saved.

The mast was lifted out of its stepping by a squall of wind, and when it fell back into its pocket it punched a hole in the bottom of the boat, causing her to sink in a few minutes.

THREE MEN KILLED OUTRIGHT.

Their Bodies Derailed the Train That Wrecked Their Carriage.

Special to The New York Times.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., Sept. 4.—Passenger Train No. 11 on the Northwestern Road struck a carriage containing three men—named Holle, Fox, and Shierick—at Cedar Grove, twelve miles south of here, last night, and killed them instantly. The bodies of the men derailed the train, but, though the coaches were filled with passengers from Milwaukee and other points, there were no other casualties. The sudden stopping of the train, however, threw the passengers wildly about. The Coroner, doctors, and the wrecking train were summoned from Sheboygan. The men killed lived at Chargrove.

FIVE BITTEN BY A DOG.

None of the Injuries Appears to be Serious—Animal Is Killed.

Five persons were bitten yesterday afternoon, in West Seventeenth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, by an alleged "mad" dog. The injured are Joseph Field, twelve years old, of 141 West Seventeenth Street; Joseph Flynn, twelve years old, of 148 West Seventeenth Street; Mrs. Mary Eechoven, twenty-six years old, of 217 West Sixteenth Street; Joseph Marine, thirty years old, of 140 Mott Street, and Joseph Murphy, thirty-five years old, of 104 Seventh Avenue. Field, Flynn, and Mrs. Eechoven were bitten in the hands, Marine in the left leg, and Murphy in the foot.

The dog first appeared in Seventeenth Street, near Sixth Avenue, and attacked Field and Flynn, who were playing in the street. Next he bit Mrs. Eechoven, and then ran into Seventh Avenue and around into Sixteenth Street, into the area of 117 West Sixteenth Street.

There he was killed by a citizen with a club. Policeman Troy of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station made sure of the job by shooting the dog through the head.

The injured persons had their wounds dressed by a surgeon from the New York Hospital. None appears to be serious.

LETTER CARRIERS' CONVENTION.

Nearly Five Thousand Men Take Part in a Parade at Scranton.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 4.—The National Convention of the Letter Carriers' Association was formally opened here this afternoon with a parade, in which nearly 5,000 men, representing branches in all parts of the country, participated. The big delegations in line were those from New York and Philadelphia, which together sent 3,000 men with bands of music. The parade was made up in four divisions. Carriages, with distinguished visitors, among whom were Gov. Stone of Pennsylvania, Gov. Roosevelt of New York, Postmaster General Smith, First Assistant Perry S. Heath, Superintendent of Free Delivery Machen, Commissioner of Immigration Powderly, Postmasters from the large cities, and many others prominent in the postal service, comprised the first division. The carriers from New York, Buffalo, and other New York State cities made up the second division; those from New Jersey cities the third, and those from Philadelphia and other Pennsylvania cities the fourth. The first business session of the convention will be held to-morrow morning.

New Yorker Rescued at Asbury Park.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 4.—M. D. Weil of New York was taken out of the surf at Second Avenue this morning in an exhausted condition. The strong current carried him beyond the life lines, and when he tried to reach the shore he could make no headway. Frank W. Avent went to his aid and supported him until the arrival of Robert Conover, the bathing master. Mr. Weil was able to go to his hotel after a short rest.

HENNION HELPS DREYFUS'S CASE

Swears Paulmier, Schwarzkoppen's Valet, Did Not See Plans.

SECRET SESSION PROHIBITED

Gen. de Galliffet Is Opposed to Any But Public Hearings.

**Cernuschi, Said to be Insane, Testifies He Saw Documents Sold by Dreyfus—

Jouaust, though this is extremely doubtful, would certainly have momentous consequences.

Maître Labori announced his intention, in view of the step taken by the prosecution in calling foreign evidence, to ask that inquiry should be made through the regular diplomatic channels as to whether the documents mentioned in the bordereau were actually communicated, and if so, by whom. This involves an application to the German Government, which the court-martial is scarcely likely to approve. In any case the application means the lengthening of the trial for several weeks.

The introduction of Cernuschi and the other developments of the day, it is generally predicted, imply another fortnight's sitting at least.

Cernuschi will be heard to-morrow behind closed doors. At the same time there will probably be an examination of the secret dossier, to which Capt. Cuignet referred this morning, and which Maître Labori immediately asked to have produced in court. This dossier consists of twelve or fourteen documents, and it is difficult to see why, if they had any value, the Etat Major have not had them produced earlier.

The Etat Major are not in the habit of holding back documents calculated to prove of the slightest service to their cause, as is shown in the case of the note concerning M. Hadamard's doubts of the innocence of his cousin, which was incorrect, but was nevertheless included in the secret dossier, while the important document stating on the authority of the French Minister in Rome that an Italian Military Attaché paid Esterhazy 200,000f. was studiously omitted from the secret dossier.

It is perfectly evident that the Italian attaché did not pay Esterhazy such a sum on account of, as the French say, his beautiful eyes, and the document was the best evidence that Esterhazy is the traitor. Nevertheless the Etat Major carefully kept it out of view.

GENERALS DISCONCERTED.

M. Painleve, the distinguished mathematician, cornered Gen. Gonse on the latter's falsified version of M. Hadamard's remarks concerning Capt. Dreyfus, and the manner in which Gonse squirmed and his woe-begone appearance almost aroused pity for him.

Gen. Roget also appeared to begin to feel at last the cruel strokes the Etat Major have been receiving of late. He showed naught of his cruel, brazen front to-day. On the contrary, his face was quite livid when he left the stage after a very prior display, and he quitted the courtroom as soon as the proceedings were over, excusing himself to his brother Generals, Mercier and others of a higher grade, on the ground of feeling unwell.

The session ended with an exposure by M. Hennion, Chief of the Paris Detectives, of the disgraceful tactics of the Etat Major in suppressing his report in favor of Capt. Dreyfus and inserting a document more or less unfavorable to him.

CERNUSCHI ACCUSES DREYFUS.

Testifies He Saw Documents Sold by Dreyfus to a Foreign Officer—Gonse Contradicted.

RENNES, Sept. 4.—The fifth week of the second trial by court-martial of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus of the artillery, charged with treason in communicating secret papers to a foreign Government, began to-day with the largest attendance yet seen in the Lycée. The interest in the trial grows as the dénouement approaches. Six to ten days is given as the outside limit for the further duration of the trial.

There was an exceptionally large number of ladies present to-day, their bright costumes giving a gay look to the courtroom.

The session opened very interestingly with the appearance of the witness M. Cernuschi. He was dressed in a brown lounging suit. His features are unprepossessing, and, in fact, his general appearance did very little credit to the Servian royal house, to which, it is alleged, he belongs.

His letter to Col. Jouaust, offering his testimony, stated that, having been mixed up in political troubles in Austria-Hungary, he had been obliged to seek refuge in France, where he had a friend who was a high official of the Foreign Office of a Central European power. This friend, the witness said, told him that certain foreign agents in France might denounce him, the first name mentioned being that of Dreyfus. Another officer, a foreign General of Staff, similarly warned him.

One day, the witness said, when he was visiting the latter, he saw him take from his pocket a voluminous packet containing military documents. The officer said that in France one could buy anything, adding: "What is the good of Jews if you don't use them?"

Being questioned if he had asked the name of the traitor in this case, M. Cernuschi replied:

"No; because the officer had already said Dreyfus was his informant."

AUDIENCE IS INCREDULOUS.

This answer and the tone in which it was delivered evoked a movement of incredulity among the audience. Major Carrière, representing the Government, asked that the court hold further examination of this witness behind closed doors, in view of the diplomatic side of his testimony.

M. Labori then arose and announced that since the prosecution had summoned the aid of foreigners he intended to make formal application that have complete steps taken through foreign channels to ascertain whether the documents mentioned in the bordereau were delivered to a foreign power, and if so, by whom.

This announcement, which, if Col. Jouaust consents to the application, will have most important consequences. The words of M. Labori created a deep impression, as they made it evident that counsel for the defense is on the warpath to-day.

The second witness called was M. André, clerk to M. Bertulus, Judge of the Court of Cassation, who received the confession of Lieut. Col. Henry. M. André deposed that he only heard Lieut. Col. Henry exclaim:

"Don't insist, I beg of you; the honor of the army must be saved before everything."

The next important witness was the well-known mathematician, M. Painleve, who began by tearing M. Bertillon's system of argumentation to pieces. M. Painleve then entered upon a personal topic, which quickly won him the close attention of the audience and brought on a dramatic scene, which kept the spectators in a state of excitement until he finally left the bar.

M. Painleve referred to his evidence before the Court of Cassation, and protested vehemently against the version given by Gen. Gonse of a conversation with M. Hadamard, a cousin of Dreyfus, in which M. Hadamard expressed belief in the guilt of Dreyfus.

"Never," exclaimed Painleve, "did M. Hadamard doubt the innocence of his cousin."

Gen. Gonse asked to be heard, and mounted the stage. After declaring that the whole matter was insignificant, he insinuated that the faith of M. Hadamard and M. Painleve in the innocence of Dreyfus must have been strengthened recently.

M. Painleve replied, warmly insisting that he never had any doubt of Dreyfus's innocence.

The two men then went at it hammer and tongs, M. Painleve facing Gen. Gonse with his arms folded, and thrust home with his questions and retorts until Gen. Gonse became red in the face. Then Gen. Roget joined in the discussion.

LABORI GROWS INDIGNANT.

M. Labori began a cross-examination of Gen. Gonse regarding a certain document in the secret dossier, to which Gen. Gonse had referred, but which had not been submitted to the court. M. Labori, not receiving satisfactory answers and finding that Col. Jouaust declined to allow him to press the matter in the way he wished, became extremely indignant and protested with considerable warmth against Col. Jouaust's veto of his questions. This caused a little scene between Col. Jouaust and M. Labori. Finally the latter asked why a certain dispatch from the French Ambassador at Rome relative to the payment of money to Major Count Esterhazy by an Italian agent had not been included in the secret dossier presented to the court.

Gen. Gonse replied that he had not considered the dispatch of sufficient importance to be included in the secret dossier.

Col. Jouaust here again refused to allow some of M. Labori's questions. M. Labori was fuming with indignation, but was obliged to submit.

M. Labori asked Gen. Gonse who compiled the secret dossier.

"I did," shouted Commandant Cuignet from the body of the hall.

Commandant Cuignet then came to the bar, and declared that he had omitted all documents from abroad, "because foreigners were interested in deceiving us." He added that another dispatch existed, relating to a conversation between a foreign sovereign and a French military attaché, in the course of which the sovereign said:

"What is now occurring in France is proof of the power of the Jews."

This dispatch, said Cuignet, although against Dreyfus, was also omitted from the secret dossier. As he made this statement, Commandant Cuignet turned to a brother officer sitting in the place set apart for witnesses and smiled with the self-satisfied air of a man who had made a distinct score.

CAVAIGNAC IN DEMAND.

MM. Demange and Labori immediately arose and expressed surprise that fresh evidence against Dreyfus should be introduced in this way. M. Labori also expressed curiosity respecting documents which were being held back, concerning espionage, which were in the possession of the General Staff, and he insisted that all these documents should be submitted to the court behind closed doors.

The question of the report drawn up by Commandant Cuignet and Officer Wattines dealing exhaustively with the secret dossier, was then introduced, and Gen. Billot arose to explain that the statement was inexact, that he took this report away with him. "I gave this report," he said, "to M. Cavaignac, the former Minister of War."

"Then," said M. Labori, "let us have M. Cavaignac's explanation of what became of the report."

Col. Jouaust called for M. Cavaignac, but the former Minister of War was not in the courtroom, and an officer was sent to seek him.

Meanwhile the testimony of a couple of minor witnesses was heard.

The proceedings to this point were very exciting, as at one time, when Gen. Chanoine and M. Paleologue were brought upon the stage to explain Commandant Cuignet's statements, there were five witnesses at the bar, all speaking at once and interrupting one another. The testimony throughout was interspersed with heated scenes between M. Labori and Col. Jouaust.

M. Cavaignac could not be found in the precincts of the Lycée, and it was decided to hear him to-morrow.

A Commissary of the secret police, named Tomps, was called by the defense, and it was admitted at the end of the day's proceedings that he proved indirectly a strong witness for Dreyfus and a correspondingly damaging witness for the General Staff.

His evidence brought out a glaring instance of duplicity on the part of the staff office in suppressing documents which must weaken its own case.

TAMPS AIDS DREYFUS.

Commissary Tomps was called to the General Staff office to investigate a case of espionage, and, naturally, had consultations and close relations with officers of the bureau.

The Commissary began his testimony by paying a high tribute to Lieut. Col. Picquart's correct attitude and uprightness in the Dreyfus inquiry, while other officers sought to undermine him by insinuations. Lieut. Col. Henry, the witness asserted, tried to induce him to attribute to Picquart the communication of the bordereau to the Matin, in which journal the bordereau was first published.

Then Commissary Tomps came to the most important portion of his testimony, which led to a restricting of his revelations. The witness was asked if he had ever investigated the Paulmier affair, which was as follows:

Paulmier was the valet of Col. Schwarzkoppen, the German Military Attaché at Paris, and it was alleged that he saw on Schwarzkoppen's desk documents signed by Dreyfus. The General Staff had declared that an effort would be made to get at the truth of this story, but Palmier disappeared, and therefore, although the General Staff could not prove the story, it could not be disproved.

To a question regarding this case, Commissary Tomps replied that he had not investigated the affair, whereupon M. Labori suggested that M. Hennion, Sub-Chief of the Political Police, who is now in Rennes superintending the precautions for the safety of witnesses, may have been intrusted with the inquiry into this case.

Col. Jouaust called to Hennion, who was present in the courtroom, "Come here and testify."

LIE TO THE GENERAL STAFF.

M. Hennion ascended the platform and took the oath. He declared that he did investigate the case, and actually found Palmier, who told him there was not a word of truth in the whole story. He never saw any paper bearing the name of Dreyfus.

M. Labori immediately called attention to the fact that the General Staff had suppressed M. Hennion's report in favor of Dreyfus, and only declared that the report had been received representing Paulmier as untraceable.

Commandant Cuignet and Capt. Junck then arose and insisted that only the report that Paulmier could not be traced had been received at the office of the General Staff.

M. Hennion replied, reiterating that he had forwarded a report to the General Staff giving Paulmier's emphatic denial of the whole story.

M. Labori asked Commandant Cuignet and Capt. Junck where the report was that they said had been received by the General Staff stating that M. Paulmier could not be found. The officers interrogated were obliged to admit that they were unable to find the report.

This practically closed the matter.

The Court adjourned after deciding to sit with closed doors to-morrow to investigate M. Cernuschi's testimony.

THE EVIDENCE IN DETAIL.

After a brief session in camera the public sitting of the court-martial was resumed at 7:15 o'clock this morning. The first business to-day was the reading of the letter of resignation written by Lieut. Bruyere of the artillery to M. Cavaignac, then Minister of War, resigning his commission and declaring that it was a dishonor to serve in the French Army. Col. Jouaust explained that as a result of this letter Lieut. Bruyere was cashiered.

The first witness called to the bar was an Austro-Hungarian refugee named Cernuschi. This witness asked that a letter which he had written to Col. Jouaust be read, and it was done. In this letter M. Cernuschi explained that, owing to political troubles, he had been obliged to seek refuge in France about September, 1894, until 1897. While he was in France, the letter explained, a friend connected with the Foreign Office of another country mentioned to him the names of certain French correspondents of other powers. The first and most important of these names, the writer asserted, was that of Dreyfus.

EXPLANATORY.—The name of the Royal House of Servia is Obrenovitch. The "Almanach de Gotha" does not contain the name Cernuschi or that of Cernusky. It is possible that "M. Cernuschi" is one of the sons of the late Prince Miloch, who died in 1860. Two of them are known to be in Austria under names granted them by the courts of Servia.—Editor THE TIMES.

Another of M. Cernuschi's friends, according to this letter, showed him the important military papers, such as route maps for mobilization of troops, documents relating to the transport of troops, diagrams of eastern railways, &c., which he declared came from Dreyfus, remarking further that everything was procurable in France by the payment of money, and adding:

"What's the good of having Jews if you don't make use of them?"

Two days later, the letter said, M. Cernuschi's friend precipitately left Paris, and Dreyfus was afterward arrested. The letter concluded with saying that M. Cernuschi told all this to an officer of the War Office, who wrote it down.

The reading of the letter created a great deal of excitement in court, so it could be easily seen that such hearsay allegations no longer appeal to many in the audience.

Col. Jouaust asked the witness if the statements in the letter were all he had to tell the court.

M. Cernuschi—Yes; certainly.

M. Demange wanted the witness to explain his intervention in the case at this late hour, but could elicit no reply.

M. Demange—Has the Government Commissioner made inquiries concerning this witness?

Major Carriere replied in the negative and suggested that a secret session be held in order to hear the witness's explanations relative to the diplomatic side of the question.

CERNUSCHI MUST BE SWORN.

M. Labori declared that since the prosecution had applied abroad for evidence, which the defense had always carefully abstained from doing, he reserved the right to use every possible diplomatic means to ascertain if documents mentioned in the bordereau had been betrayed, and, if so, by whom. [Sensation.]

M. Labori asked the witness the nationality of the persons mentioned in the letter.

M. Cernuschi—I will give them in camera. [Commotion.]

M. Labori—As I mean that this witness shall testify under oath, I ask that a secret session be held to-morrow. I intend to notify the other side of his name. He must testify under oath, for I wish the parties against whom his evidence is brought should have all the guarantees the law assures. [Excitement.]

M. Andre, a clerk of M. Bertulus, Judge of the Court of Cassation, testified to hearing Lieut. Col. Henry say to M. Bertulus: "Don't insist, I beg of you. Above all we must save the honor of the army."

Witness also heard Lieut. Col. Henry say: "Leave me Esterhazy and let Du Paty de Clam blow out his brains. That's all I ask."

EXPLANATORY.—This refers to the interview that took place between Judge Bertulus and Henry when the latter went to secure from the Judge certain papers of Esterhazy that had been seized at Mlle. Pays's house on July 12, 1898. Henry bore the order of M. Cavaignac, Minister of War, to take away any of the impounded papers "which might seem to concern the exterior defense" Judge Bertulus deposed before the Court on this point as follows:

"I pointed out to him the principal documents. At the sight of them Henry exhibited emotion. He said I could save the honor of the army, and ought to do so. Seeing that my eyes were opened, he did not attempt to discuss, but recognized the Basel paper as the account of his journey with Lauth, and ended by acknowledging that the authors of the telegrams, Blanche and Speranza, were Esterhazy and Du Paty de Clam. * * * At this moment, remembering the courteous relations of long standing which I had had with Henry, I felt bound to stop him and say: 'This is not all. Esterhazy and Du Paty are guilty. Let Du Paty blow his brains out tonight, and let justice take its course with Esterhazy, forger, and not traitor. But there is still danger, and this danger is you.' * * * He said again and again 'Save us.' * * *

"Without giving him time to complete his sentence, if indeed he meant to do so, I replied: 'Esterhazy is the author of the bordereau.' To this Henry said neither yes nor no. He only said again and again to me, 'Don's press me, don't press me. Above all the honor of the army.'"—Editor, THE TIMES.

Dr. Weil came forward to deny that he had ever made statements attributed to him with regard to the guilt of the prisoner. He had always believed Dreyfus innocent, and he vigorously protested against such allegations. Dreyfus, the witness said, was a model husband and not a gambler, and therefore it was absolutely untrue, the witness declared, that he had ever made the alleged statements to Rabbi Dreyfus reflecting upon the prisoner.

EXPLANATORY.—Esterhazy first met Dr. Weil, who is a Jew, in 1892, when the former was second for M. Crémieu-Foa, a Jewish Captain of Dragoons, in a duel with M. Drumont, the editor of La Libre Parole. Gen. de Boisdeffre reprimanded Esterhazy for being the second of a Jew. With de Boisdeffre's letter in his hand Esterhazy invited the liberality of the Jews until his begging began to assume the proportions of blackmail. For some time, however, M. Weil and M. de Rothschild continued to aid him. Among the last letters that he wrote to M. Weil in 1897 was one in which he announced his intention of killing his wife and children and himself unless something was done for him. Esterhazy has alleged that on one occasion Dr. Weil said to him that he believed Dreyfus to be guilty.—Editor THE TIMES.

M. Demange read a letter from Rabbi Dreyfus denying that he had ever heard a number of scandalous statements which, it has been alleged, were made to him.

After minor testimony tending to discredit the witness Seymaud and negative the testimony of M. Hadamard, a cousin of Dreyfus, but who did not know the prisoner and therefore could not have made allegations against his private life, as asserted, M. Painleve, a professor in the College of France, followed at the bar.

BERTILLON CRITICIZED.

M. Painleve exhaustively criticised M. Bertillon's cryptographic system, citing in support of his conclusions the opinion of M. Henri Poincare, in his opinion the most illustrious mathematician of modern times, who, in a letter the witness read, examined seriatim the deductions of M. Bertillon and demonstrated their fallacy, also pointing out miscalculations made by M. Valerio. Prof. Poincare's letter fully supported M. Bernard's conclusions.

The reading of Prof. Poincare's letter having been concluded, M. Painleve repeated his evidence before the Court of Cassation. He vehemently protested against the false versions that had been published of his conversations with M. Hadamard, in which the latter was made to affirm the guilt of Dreyfus. On the contrary, the witness said, M. Hadamard never doubted the prisoner's innocence.

Gen. Gonse intervened at this juncture. He was surprised, he said, at the importance attached to the evidence of MM. Hadamard and Painleve. There had been, Gen. Gonse asserted, at least fluctuations in their views of Dreyfus's character, for which Dreyfus's own family were unwilling to give guarantees.

M. Painleve reasserted that both M. Hadamard and himself had always been satisfied that Dreyfus was innocent.

As the altercation between Gen. Gonse and M. Painleve was rapidly becoming heated, M. Labori intervened. A sharp passage at arms followed between M. Labori and Col. Jouaust, leading to considerable excitement.

GONSE ON THE RACK.

M. Labori asked Gen. Gonse why he had incorrectly reported certain information he had collected.

Col. Jouaust refused to put the question, and invited M. Labori to study moderation.

M. Labori retorted: "The defense is using its rights with the utmost moderation."

Col. Jouaust—No, you are not. I beg you not to drown my voice when I am speaking. Your very tone is wanting in moderation. Moreover, I consider the question unimportant.

There were prolonged murmurs of assent and dissent among the audience at this declaration by Col. Jouaust.

M. Labori said he was surprised that Gen. Gonse had included incorrect information in the secret dossier, and asked Gen. Gonse who made up the secret dossier.

Gen. Gonse—I composed one of the secret dossiers by means of annexed documents communicated to the Ministry; but the minds of all the War Ministers were made up before they had any cognizance of these documents.

M. Labori—Does Gen. Gonse assume responsibility for these secret dossiers to July, 1898?

Gen. Gonse—Yes. I had charge of it.

EXPLANATORY.—Prior to July, 1898, when Commandant (then Captain) Cuignet was ordered by Minister of War Cavaignac to "investigate" the secret dossier, this mysterious file had grown from the four documents that Picquart found in 1896 (in 1894 it had contained more) to nearly 400. In the War Office the envelope containing the documents was secured in an iron safe, of which Gribelin, the archivist, kept the key; and the envelope was sealed and indorsed, with directions of Henry's, written, as he swore, by the order of Sandherr, that it was not to be opened by any one except in the presence of Gonse or de Boisdeffre or himself, (Henry.) Sandherr, when he retired, told Picquart, describing it as the secret dossier which had been shown to the Judges, and as something not to be lightly spoken of. Commandant Cuignet, after he had completed his examination of the file a year ago, told the Cour de Cassation that, convinced as he was of the guilt of Dreyfus, his conviction was founded principally upon the confession alleged to have been made to Lebrun-Renault and the contents of the bordereau. He accorded these the first two lines of proof, as they fixed the guilt individually upon Dreyfus. The secret dossier he placed in the third line as yielding only a general corroboration "by a sort of deductions and presumptions in conformity with the other two." Ex-Ministers of War, in giving their evidence before the Cour de Cassation, mysteriously intimated that the secret dossier would be found conclusive against Dreyfus.—Editor THE TIMES.

M. Labori—How happens it, then, that a telegram from the French Ambassador at Rome, sent by the Foreign Office to the War Office, referring to payments to Esterhazy by an Italian agent, was not added to the secret dossier?"

Gen. Gonse—There were plenty of others. All were not included, but only the most important.

M. Labori—Was the information of the French Ambassador at Rome of less importance than the garbled conversation of M. Painleve?

Col. Jouaust—I will not put the question.

M. Labori—Why was information against Dreyfus always included in the dossier, and never any incriminating Esterhazy?

Col. Jouaust—I also refuse to put that question.

FOREIGN PAPERS DEMANDED.

M. Labori—All right, I think the question itself fully answered the purpose.

EXPLANATORY.—The most important piece missing from the secret dossier is, of course, the original text, together with the correct construction of the Panizzardi dispatch of Nov. 2, 1894, which practically proved the innocence of Dreyfus. Capt. Freystaetter, one of the judges of the 1894 court-martial, deposed before the Court in Rennes the other day that the garbled version of this dispatch, which tended to implicate Dreyfus, was actually presented to him and his colleagues in 1894. Another missing document is the translation made by Picquart of the cipher dispatch of January, 1894. It was a message sent by Schwarzkoppen to his chief in Berlin in reply to a telegram casting doubt on the authenticity of the documents that the attaché had been able to send his Government. Picquart's translation reads: "You doubt? My proof is that my informant (Esterhazy) is an officer. I have seen his brevet, (lettre de service.) True, only a regimental officer; but I assure you he brings his information, every bit of it, straight from the Intelligence Bureau. I cannot communicate directly with Henry.—Editor THE TIMES.

Commandant Cuignet, who made up the secret dossier, replying to Col. Jouaust, explained that he omitted everything emanating from foreigners as interested and misleading to France. Several documents of this kind had been omitted, particularly one reciting a conversation between a foreign sovereign and a French Attaché, in the course of which the sovereign was represented as saying that what was occurring in France was proof of the power of the Jews.

"That," added Commandant Cuignet, "might be regarded as against Dreyfus; but nevertheless it was not included in the dossier."

M. Demange expressed surprise that the document in question had not appeared in the War Office dossier.

Commandant Cuignet—It does not appear there because it was received at the Foreign Office.

M. Paleologue, intervening, said that the Foreign Office only acted as an intermediary in that matter.

M. Labori commented in a surprised way upon the fact that alleged fresh proofs against Dreyfus were still spoken of and demanded that all proofs be produced once for all.

Gen. Chanoine was asked by Col. Jouaust if he had any explanations to offer, and replied that his duty was merely to produce the secret dossier, and that he could not say anything regarding documents outside the dossier.

Replying to M. Labori, Commandant Cuignet declared that there were documents relating to Dreyfus in a dossier connected with espionage in the Intelligence Department.

M. Labori said he must insist that all these documents be produced at the secret session of the court-martial at which M. Cernuschi is to be examined.

Gen. Billot, formerly Minister of War, here mounted the platform and said he was glad that reference had been made to the secret dossier, as it enabled him to protest against the insinuation that he had handed Commandant Cuignet a document from the secret dossier. He had handed the document in question to M. Cavaignac.

EXPLANATORY.—The document here referred to is a commentary on the pieces of the secret dossier prepared in 1898 for Gen. Billot by Wattine, his son-in-law, and substitute for the Procureur Général. This Gen. Billot is understood to have claimed as his private property. As a matter of fact, it was prepared especially for Commandant Cuignet in the hope that he would use it in his report on the secret dossier made to Minister of War Cavaignac and later to the Cour de Cassation. The Commandant, however, refused to avail himself of it. It was then given to M. Cavaignac as an "independent and supplementary" report.—Editor THE TIMES.

M. Demange begged that Col. Jouaust ask M. Cavaignac to produce the document, but as M. Cavaignac was not present the incident was temporarily dropped.

M. Mayet, who is on the staff of Le Temps, testified that the spy Guénée informed him that the War Office had indisputable proof of the guilt of Dreyfus, and mentioned a snapshot photograph representing Dreyfus conversing with a Military Attaché at Brussels.

EXPLANATORY.—Guénée is the police spy who furnished information concerning Dreyfus's alleged immorality. When Le Siecle printed the famous "Un Diplomate" letter, March 25, 1898, Guénée was ordered to investigate the matter. This letter, which showed all the details of Esterhazy's relations with the German Military Attaché Schwarzkoppen, was actually inspired by Panizzardi, the Italian Attaché, then accredited in Berne. When Guénée returned from a journey to that city, Le Petit Journal published a story that he had secured a photograph of Picquart and Panizzardi seated together in the Fountain Park. No further mention, however, has ever been made of the photograph.—Editor THE TIMES.

After a brief recess of the court-martial, Dr. Peyrot deposed that he met M. Bertulus, Judge of the Court of Cassation, at Dieppe after the arrest of Lieut. Col. Henry, and that M. Bertulus narrated to him the dramatic scene in his office with Henry. M. Bertulus was very jubilant over Henry's arrest, and said he was convinced that if Henry were detained, everything would be known in due time.

M. Tomps, a special commissary of the Political Police, deposed that he photographed the bordereau by order of Col. Sandherr. He had not manipulated the plate with a view to concealing marks upon the document. When the fac simile of the bordereau was published Lieut. Col. Picquart ordered the witness to discover who had supplied the photographic copy.

HENRY ACCUSED PICQUART.

While engaged in the investigation of this matter, Lieut. Col. Henry upon one occasion approached the witness and clearly evinced great uneasiness at the successive revelations in the Dreyfus matter. Henry told the witness that the revelations could only have emanated from an individual who had the documents in his hand. Henry, the witness testified, added:

"They can only emanate from our office, where only Picquart, Lauth, Gribelin, or myself could have revealed them. I am sure that neither Lauth, Gribelin, nor myself have been so indiscreet. You would do well to discover who is responsible."

M. Tomps detailed successive steps in his investigations, showing how Lieut. Col. Henry and Commandant Lauth had brought pressure to bear to make him implicate Lieut. Col. Picquart, and their angry threats when the witness's report did not suit them. They accused the witness of being influenced by some one.

Replying to M. Demange, M. Tomps said that he had only once mixed up Esterhazy in connection with the report. Esterhazy had been seen at a foreign agent's residence, which had two exits, and had other suspicious relations. Witness had found corroboration of this.

Replying to M. Labori, M. Tomps further detailed Lieut. Col. Henry's pressure upon him with a view to having the communication of the bordereau to the Matin ascribed to Lieut. Col. Picquart. Witness did not know if the leakages at the War Office continued after Dreyfus left.

EXPLANATORY.—As a matter of fact the fac simile of the bordereau, which was published in Le Matin, Nov. 10, 1896, was furnished in photographic copy by M. Teyssonieres, an expert employed at the Dreyfus court-martial of December, 1894. A copy had been furnished him, but he had failed to return it at the end of the trial. Besides giving graphologists all over the world an opportunity to compare the writing in the bordereau with the authentic handwriting of Dreyfus, Le Matin's publication frightened Esterhazy, who was seen in Paris pale and agitated. The fac simile also led to the exposure of Esterhazy through his stock broker De Castro, who recognized his client's writing in a published fac simile of the document.—Editor THE TIMES.

PAULMIER STORY DENIED.

Detective Hennion testified regarding the assertion to the effect that Paulmier, the valet of Col. Schwarzkoppen, the German Military Attaché, had seen plans of fortresses signed by Dreyfus on his master's table. M. Hennion furnished a typewritten report on the subject, showing that Paulmier never saw or said he had seen such documents.

M. Labori pointed out that the Headquarters Staff alleged that the detective only reported that Paulmier had disappeared, and that his address was unknown. Probably, M. Labori suggested, the gentleman at headquarters merely misunderstood the report of the detective.

Commandant Cuignet attempted to explain that the police report indicated that Paulmier had disappeared, but that afterward it was discovered that the police were wrong.

Capt. Junck corroborated the statements of Commandant Cuignet, and said that the police had furnished a written report.

M. Labori much regretted that this report could not be found and added, amidst much excitement:

"But this is always the case. It is always impossible to get at the bottom of interesting incidents owing to documents being missing."

Commandant Lauth reappeared with the view of refuting the evidence of M. Tomps. Lauth declared that no one in the Statistical Section during the espionage period when the inquiry was ordered as to how the Matin secured the bordereau. Suspicion attached rather to a civilian clerk who was on friendly terms with Tomps.

After Commissary Tomps had replied the court retired to deliberate on the subject of holding another secret session. When the court returned Col. Jouaust announced that there would be a sitting in camera to-morrow morning.

The name of Seige Bassett was then called. Mr. Bassett is the London correspondent of the Matin, who furnished the Esterhazy interviews, and MM. Labori and Demange pointed out that Esterhazy's confessions were too important to be discussed at the fag end of the day's session. Upon suggestion of counsel for the defense, the court-martial therefore adjourned for the day at 11:40 o'clock A. M.

OPPOSES SECRET SESSIONS.

Gen. Galliffet Notifies Major Carriere that To-day's Sitting Shall Be Confined to One Matter Only.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—General the Marquis de Galliffet, Minister of War, has allowed it to become known that he is absolutely opposed to secret sessions of the Dreyfus court-martial at Rennes.

It is stated that Gen. de Galliffet has telegraphed to the Government Commissary, Major Carrière, in this sense, stating that to-morrow's session of the court-martial in camera should be confined to acquainting the Judges with the name of the foreign Government mentioned by Cernuschi, the Austro-Hungarian refugee, who testified before the court to-day, and adding that the Government desires that the truth shall be established in the full light of day.

FRANCE WANTS ACQUITTAL.

Esterhazy Asserts He, Henry, and Du Paty de Clam Are Victims of the General Staff.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Major Count Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy, writing to The Evening News to-day, describes the expert handwriting evidence in the court-martial of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, at Rennes, as "an overwhelming mass of stupid nonsense." He refers to Lieut. Col. Henry, Major Du Paty de Clam, and himself as being "victimized by the General Staff to cover their own faults." Continuing, he says:

"France is being devastated by a civil war, all the more abominable because it is not being fought with arms. The Dreyfus verdict will not end the strife. The acquittal of Drefus, for which the Government is working secretly, will result in the complete disorganization of the French military system and the triumph of the Socialists."

SENATE AS A HIGH COURT.

Trials Will Embrace Charges of Conspiracy and State Offenses.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—President Loubet has issued a decree assembling the Senate on Sept. 18 as a high court. It is understood that the trials will include charges both of conspiracy and attempts against the internal safety of the State.

The decree names Procureur Général Bernard and MM. Fournier and Herbeaux to represent the State before the high court.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.,
Baltimore Md.

BEGINNING Next Sunday (Sept. 10), the price of the SUNDAY edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be THREE CENTS, and hereafter on Sunday, as on Week-Days, THE NEW YORK TIMES will be *STRICTLY* a newspaper.

DAILY, ONE CENT.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE SUNDAY TIMES, THREE CENTS.

From The New York Times, Sept. 3.

With the issue of next Sunday, Sept. 10, the price of the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be reduced to three cents a copy and The Illustrated Magazine Supplement will be discontinued. It is intended that henceforth THE TIMES, on Sunday as on week days, shall be strictly a newspaper.

When The Illustrated Magazine Supplement was first issued, three years ago, it was an original creation, a novelty in newspaper publishing. This sixteen-page magazine—with its entertaining articles upon topics of universal interest, its columns of note and comment upon the scenes and events that go to make up the life of a great city, its reviews of art, music, and the drama, and its many illustrations printed in photographic half-tone—has found great favor with the public. Undoubtedly the increase in the sales of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES during the past three years is in a considerable part due to the attractiveness of The Illustrated Magazine Supplement.

The Supplement has had many imitators. Our neighbors and contemporaries, morning and evening, were quick to perceive its merits as an accompaniment to their Saturday or Sunday editions, and in this and other cities half-tone supplements have become an established feature of the newspaper publishing business. But a picture supplement is not a newspaper; it is not within the field which the newspaper press may hold exclusively for its own. Its publication involves an invasion of the domain of the weekly and monthly periodicals, where for ten, fifteen twenty-five, or thirty-five cents picture papers or magazines are sold that are similar in aim and contents, though not all of them are equal in merit and attractiveness, to The Illustrated Magazine Supplement which THE TIMES now withdraws from circulation.

The publication has served its purpose. It seems to THE TIMES that the collection and printing of news, with such editorial treatment as the news may demand or permit, is a calling worthy to engage all the ability and energy which its conductors possess. The New York public is abundantly supplied with what may be called matter of entertainment in the profusely illustrated pages of the Sunday editions of the esteemed contemporaries of THE TIMES, who vie with each other in the effort to put forth on each succeeding Sunday an edition that shall surpass in beauty or in bulk the issue of the preceding week.

THE TIMES is willing to confess that it desires to individualize itself; it thinks it will accomplish its object by issuing on Sunday such a number of pages as the full presentation of all the news may demand, and it is confident that its readers will approve the innovation it makes.

It was on the 10th of October of last year that the price of the week-day issues of THE TIMES was reduced from three cents per copy to one cent. In reducing now the price of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES from five cents per copy to three cents we simply follow the policy then adopted and need refer in explanation to no other circumstances than that fortunate precedent by which the circulation, the influence, and the profits of THE TIMES have been most satisfactorily enlarged. This community already knows so well the results of the reduction in the price of THE DAILY TIMES that we need enter into no detailed explanation of a similar step in respect to the Sunday edition. The efforts of the conductors of a newspaper to make it a good newspaper, and one that may be of "some service to the State," are robbed of a great part of their fruit and effect if the commodity they produce is held at a price which restricts its sale and use to the opulent few. THE TIMES has the best of reasons for asserting that, although the daily sum is petty, price does make a marked difference in the circulation of a newspaper not only among persons who are obliged to count the pennies, but also among those who have less need to limit their expenditures. The greater part of the increase in the sales of THE TIMES since the reduction in its price has been in the residential district of the city inhabited by well-to-do people.

It is our intent and expectation that the Sunday issue shall now come into a greater share of the very greatly enhanced popularity of the daily edition. Indeed, the price of the Sunday edition might now be reduced to two cents were it not for the fact that at that price the newsdealer could hardly get a fair and reasonable profit on sales. The cent which THE TIMES would be entirely willing and desirous to take off is retained in the selling price in order that the newsdealer may suffer no diminution in his gains by reason of the change in price, his profits at three cents remaining the same as under the old price of five cents.

HOW GERMANY KEPT POSTED.

It Is Said Information from France Was Sent in Envelopes Under the United States Consular Seal.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 4.—The man who claims to know how the French War Office secrets reached Germany and the names of those instrumental in their transfer from France was seen to-day by the Atlanta representative of The Associated Press. All the matter given in The Jewish Sentiment story sent out in these dispatches Thursday night was gone over and substantiated, and the additional information was elicited that the letter heads, envelopes, and Consular seals of the United States Government were used as a safeguard in transmitting the French War Office documents from that country to Germany, and also that one of the chief actors in the "underground" system held the position of United States Vice Consul in a little German city.

The informant gives his name as Charles E. Bentheim, and his discharge papers, which are regular and duly signed, show that he was a private in Company M, Two Hundred and Second New York Volunteers, during the war with Spain. He was put in the commissary department, and later was transferred to headquarters division, where he became brigade clerk. He accompanied the Two Hundred and Second New York to Cuba, and, in addition to duty as brigade clerk, was called upon to perform the duties of stenographer at the courts-martial held from time to time at Pinar del Rio, where the New York regiment was stationed.

Bentheim is an artist, and this is the vocation given in his discharge papers. Since he left the service of the United States he has been traveling over the South, and is at present on his way from Montgomery to Washington, where he says he will visit the sculptor Trentanove. Bentheim says he has no interest in the matter and wishes no notoriety. He says that, although he has known these things for a long time, he has never made public the information of which he is possessed. This is his story:

"I was born in Denver, Col., and am thirty-six years of age. When quite young I was sent to Paris to be educated. I went to several countries on the Continent, pursuing my studies, and finally to Germany. Here I was employed about four hours each day as a translator of documents and map engraver, and was in the headquarters of the General Staff at Königgratzerstrasse, Berlin.

"During my service there I several times translated papers bearing information concerning French fortifications, arsenals, warships, and land plans, and knew all those concerned in the purchase of this information. The obtaining of intelligence regarding the French Army and Navy was operated by the Secret Service Department of the imperial Ministry of Marine. This bureau was at one time under the control of Prince Bismarck and Herr von Moltke.

"The Germans in Paris were always on the alert for information. When a document was obtained from the office of the Minister of Marine, or the War Department, in Paris, by the German representative in Paris, through him it went to the house of one of his sweethearts, where a copy was made. A few hours later the original paper was returned to the office whence it came. The next move was to get these papers to Berlin. Herr Franz, a toy manufacturer, at Sonneberg, Germany, aided in this.

"Once, I recollect, a document of this nature was brought in by the Burgomaster of Leipsic, whose name I cannot recall. Herr Alvin Florschuetz, a bank Director of Sonneberg, was also in the scheme. About this time, by the way," said Mr. Bentheim, "Herr Florschuetz was recommended by the German Government to the United States as Consul for this country at Sonneberg. He was accepted, and later, on being allowed money for clerk hire, put his wife in a in that position, giving her name on the reports as L. Florschuetz. All this time the traffic in 'War Office merchandise,' as it was known, was going on, Herr Florscheut

AGUINALDO BEFORE BRYAN

Filipino Leader Is Wildly Cheered by Silver Democrats.

J. J. LENTZ FLAYS WAR POLICY

Ex-Gov. Altgeld Appeals to Chicago Platform Men to Follow the "New Jefferson of the West."

The Chicago Platform Democracy held a mass meeting at Cooper Union last night, at which ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld of Illinois, James P. Tarvin of Kentucky, and Congressman J. J. Lentz of Ohio were the principal speakers. The object of the meeting was to indorse the Chicago platform and to carry on the campaign in its favor in this part of the country.

There was a tremendous crowd in the hall, which was packed from side to side. It was expected there would also be enough of a gathering to hold a big overflow meeting; but this did not prove to be true, and only a few persons who could not find places in the hall gathered in a group outside to listen to speaking on the Chicago idea of Democracy.

Inside the hall the greatest enthusiasm prevailed from the beginning to the end of the meeting. The three speakers took up different portions of the Chicago Platform, with such new principles as they thought should be engrafted into it.

Mr. Tarvin talked of the proper distribution of wealth; ex-Gov. Altgeld about the principle of concentration, which, he said, should be carried to its just conclusion, so that all monopoly should be put into the hands of the people for their benefit, and Representative Lentz devoted himself briefly to the silver question and lengthily to the question of imperialism.

The greatest outbursts of enthusiasm and cheering were evoked by Mr. Altgeld's calling Bryan "the new Jefferson of the West," and Mr. Lentz's fierce denunciations of President McKinley and his high praise of Aguinaldo. The audience reached fever heat when the last speaker called the leader of the Filipinos "one of the heroes of the world."

CHEERS FOR AGUINALDO.

The enthusiasm of the moment could not be restrained, and men and women leaped to their feet and shouted for "Aguinaldo!" One man stood upon a seat and called for three cheers for Aguinaldo, and they were given with a will.

"If you murder Aguinaldo," shouted Mr. Lentz, "you will murder one of the heroes of the world."

Nothing that the ex-Governor of Illinois had said, even when he placed William Jennings Bryan side by side with the author of the Declaration of Independence, brought forth one-tenth of the enthusiasm and fire that was aroused by this praise of the Filipino General. Continuing, Mr. Lentz said:

"I cannot see that it is not as proper for Aguinaldo as for Patrick Henry to say: 'Give me liberty, or give me death.'" Again the sentiment brought forth a thundering cheer, and women waved their handkerchiefs and men shouted wildly.

"McKinley rolled an extra session of Congress to pass a Dingley bill," continued the speaker, "but he keeps Congress a thousand miles away while he is reversing the principles of this Government and murdering Filipinos. He told the Methodists that when he had shot Aguinaldo and slaughtered the other Filipinos he would give them a stable government. [Derisive laughter and hisses.] Suppose George III. had said that after he had killed George Washington, murdered Jefferson, assassinated Hamilton and Hancock, he would give the Colonists a stable government!" [Hisses.]

The first speaker of the evening was Mr. Tarvin, who was introduced by James R. Brown, Chairman of the meeting. He said he had come to this city of civilization, progress, and bossism from the wilds of Kentucky, a State which he supposed few persons in the audience had ever heard of.

"Oh, yes," said a man in the audience, "we've all drank Kentucky whisky."

NO BOSS IN KENTUCKY.

Mr. Tarvin continued: "I know the whisky is good. I have come from the State where all is peace and serenity and safety."

"And where every man carries a pistol in his pocket," said another listener.

"But it is a State in which no boss can live, and the last man who tried to be boss there is now engaged in organizing trusts in New York—John G. Carlisle." [Hisses.]

Referring to bossism in this city, Mr. Tarvin mentioned Richard Croker. Some one shouted, "There is only one Croker!"

"No!" said Mr. Tarvin, "there are two Crokers; only you call one of them Platt." [Hisses and derisive laughter.]

After Mr. Tarvin's speech, Leonard Tuttle read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That we, the Chicago Platform Democrats of the State of New York, do hereby indorse the whole Chicago platform and each of its specific details. We declare it to have been framed, not for the moment, but for all time, because it expressed the fundamental truths of Democracy, none of which can perish, though others may be added, until the edifice of perfect Democracy shall rise as men's aspirations and achievements shall scale higher toward the fixed stars of happiness, justice, and freedom. It is builded on the Declaration of Independence, and to it in turn shall be added though naught shall be taken away from the foundation on which the structure of Democracy must rest, if it is to be imperishable.

"Resolved, That we recognize in William Jennings Bryan the leader of the Democracy and the foremost exponent of the principles contained in the Chicago platform, and we pledge our earnest efforts and endeavors to the renomination and election of William J. Bryan to the Presidency of the United States of America in 1900."

The resolution also condemned the President's Philippine policy, and declared that all trusts are destructive of individual and industrial liberty."

EX-GOV. ALTGELD'S SPEECH.

Ex-Gov. Altgeld was then introduced by the Chairman. He spoke in part as follows:

"To-day the world is making its fight for financial and industrial freedom, and we see the Government, the commercial interests, and the powerful influences of society in opposition and struggling to defeat the new movement, but the hand of Omnipotence has never been stayed. This movement for industrial freedom is the new and next unfolding of the great flower of man's progress, and the new century upon which we are entering will see it blossom and gladden the souls of men with its beauty and its fragrance. Just how it will come, just who must fight and who must die we know not.

"Nearly all the cities of Europe are introducing municipal ownership, and are not only supplying their inhabitants with water, gas, electric light, street railway service, &c., but they own and operate the docks, own and operate laundries, own and operate tenement houses, and perform a great variety of duties, all of which tend to benefit the public. As relates to America, municipal and governmental ownership would tend to stop the fearful debauchery of government, for it would destroy the slimy hand of the corruptionists that is forever bribing public servants and lowering the moral standard of the community.

"This is an age of concentration. Little governments give way to great ones, little railroads are consolidated into big ones. Little factories and little stores disappear in the shadow of great ones. Out of this tendency has come the formation in the industrial world of great trusts and monopolies, so that to-day almost every article used by the American citizen is under the absolute control of some great trust or monopoly, which can arbitrarily fix wages, arbitrarily fix the selling price which the consumer is obliged to pay.

WHICH POLITICAL PARTY?

"While voluntary co-operation does not call for specific governmental action, it is apparent that the governmental ownership of necessary monopolies, and municipal ownership of what are called public utilities, do require specific governmental action. Consequently the question becomes at once political, and we have to look to political parties for relief. And I need not tell you that in order to bring about these great reforms a political party must be positive, aggressive, and progressive.

"The question then arises, Which of the two great parties of the day in our country will you choose? For experience has demonstrated that while a new party can be launched and made to render great service as an educator and an agitator and as an advance guard of higher thought, such a party cannot master votes enough to secure concrete political action.

"Let us for a moment look at the history of the party now in power. When headed by the martyred Lincoln it stood for high ideals, but in recent years it has by its acts repudiated the principles of that great man, and to-day represents organized greed, organized selfishness, organized bribery, organized debauchery, and organized hostility to free institutions.

"It is this party which insists that we shall get off the high moral plane we have occupied in international affairs, and shall join hands with England, and embark in a career of brute force, highway robbery, and assassination. All this in order that a few syndicates and manipulators may wax rich.

"It is this party which sustains Government by injunction and upholds those creatures who have been elevated to the bench by corporate influence in their attempt to strike down trial by jury, and destroy the liberties of the American people.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

"What about the other great party? For the first forty years of our history it was the party of progress, that gave to the world the highest ideals and shaped the destiny of our country. For thirty years after the war it stood for practically the same things that the Republican Party stood for—that is, it had become a mere convenience of political and commercial manipulators who used it to further their own ends and amass fortunes.

"Three years ago the party came out of the lowlands and took a position on the hilltop of progress. It repudiated the men who had degraded and betrayed it; it flung new banners to the breeze; it espoused the cause of humanity, and it adopted a new declaration of American independence. Standing for the noblest and highest thought of the time, it has drawn to its standards the patriotic intelligence of America.

"Whether the conspiracy to overthrow the Chicago platform will be abandoned, or whether it will go on, I do not know; but, my friends, we must take no chances. The people of America are with us, and they are in earnest, and we must see to it that they are not betrayed. We welcome all men to our ranks who believe in the great mission of the Democratic Party, and who are ready to help it carry out that mission. Our face is toward the sun, we are holding out our hands. If you love your country, then come with us.

"Let me now say in conclusion that our skies are brightening. We have not lost a single devotee, while all over the land men are rallying to our standards who fought us in 1896 and who are now determined to overthrow the iniquity they helped to create. They are weary of duplicity in the White House, they see that the Republic is being destroyed, and they look with hope to the new Jefferson of the West" [tremendous cheering.]

CONGRESSMAN LENTZ'S SPEECH.

Congressman Lentz, who followed Mr. Altgeld, spoke for two hours in vehement denunciation of the President and in glowing praise of Aguinaldo and the Filipinos. He denounced the purchase of the Philippines as a barter of human lives, and quoted ex-Speaker Reed as saying: "We have bought 10,000,000 yellow bellies at $2 apiece."

"If we buy human lives, we can sell them," and I am thinking of introducing a bill in Congress to sell to England or to Canada the 1,000,000 people of Maine at this established market price. [Laughter and hisses.] If you New Yorkers don't behave, we shall put you on the auction block and sell you for what you'll bring. [Immoderate laughter.] We need $80,000,000, and we could sell you at $20 a head.

"The seat of Government is moving West. We shall govern this country from the other side of the Alleghanies." [Hisses and cheers.] He said he had offered to meet any "gold bug" on the stump and prove every argument he himself would make for free silver by quotations from McKinley and John Sherman.

"McKinley stood for 16 to 1 for sixteen years—the longest time he was ever known to stand for anything. [Laughter.] When Hayes vetoed the 16 to 1 bill McKinley wanted to override the President's veto. And yet he now thinks it treason to oppose the President of the United States."[Hisses.]

The honesty and sincerity of the Administration was shown, he said, by the mutilation of a dispatch from Gen. Otis. The War Department gave out the dispatch as follows:

"Volunteers willing to remain."

He went to the War Department and asked for the original, and it read:

"Volunteers unwilling to re-enlist, but willing to remain till transports arrive." [Hisses.]

"If we want to expand," shouted Mr. Lentz, "let us expand to the North and take Canada." [Cheers, and a voice: "That suits the Irish."]

MAYOR JONES ON BOSSES.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 4.—In his address to-day at the celebration of Labor Day, Mayor Jones made an interesting departure from his accustomed speech. This departure was his reference to the Zanesville Convention and John R. McLean, Democratic nominee for Governor. In speaking about bosses he said:

"People have bosses because they want them. About 5,000 years ago there were people in Egypt who wanted a boss. Moses led them out of Egypt and they came to Mount Sinai. He then said to the people, 'Now I will go to headquarters and get further instructions.' He was gone a long time, and some of the people got tired waiting for him and called upon his brother Aaron and said, 'Make us gods which shall go before us. As for this Moses that brought us out of the land of Egypt, we know not what has become of him.'

"Aaron had not been in the boss making business before, but speedily found a way to make one, and said unto them, 'Here, hand over your gold; I will make you a god.' So they piled up the gold, out of which Aaron was to make them a boss. He made them a golden calf, set it up before them, and said: 'This is your god, O Israel, which brought thee out of the land of Egypt.'

"That's what they did when at Zanesville. They put up the gold, and out of the gold they made a boss, and they said to the Democratic Party: 'This golden calf will be your boss, O Democrats. This will be your god, to whom you must bow down and serve.' The reason men are in favor of this golden calf boss is because they expect to come in for a share of the spoils when the settling time comes."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

5:15 A. M.—346 East One Hundred and Fourth Street; Leo Weitham; damage slight.

8:50 A. M.—2,418 Second Avenue; Simon Harris; damage, $200.

10:25 A. M.—136 Delancey Street; Felix Rosenbaum; damage slight.

10:30 A. M.—1,505 Amsterdam Avenue; Frederick Gustale; damage slight.

11:30 A. M.—1,103 Park Avenue; William Bassell; damage, $25.

1:10 P. M.—261 to 263 Mercer Street; A. Senny; damage slight.

3:45 P. M.—315 East Ninety-third Street; George Seitz; damage slight.

4 P. M.—61 West Eighth Street; Charles Percival; damage, $600.

4:30 P. M.—241 East Forty-second Street; John Owens; damage slight.

6:50 P. M.—158 Ludlow Street; Philip Lasnenderg; damage slight.

7:27 P. M.—210 Madison Street; Hebrew Home; damage slight.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; fresh; east to south winds.

The temperature was moderate yesterday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, and also at the extreme Northwest; elsewhere warm weather continued generally. Concordia, Kan., reported a maximum temperature of 100 degrees.

There were showers, with some thunderstorms, Sunday night on the Middle and North Atlantic Coasts, in Eastern Florida, in Minnesota, and the Dakotas. During yesterday only a few light scattered showers occurred. In the Pacific Coast and plateau regions fair weather was general, except on the north coast.

Generally fair weather is indicated for to-day and to-morrow, except occasional thunderstorms to-day in Florida, the southern portion of the Gulf States, Wisconsin, and Upper Michigan. The temperature will continue high throughout the interior, followed by cooler to-morrow in the middle and northern slopes. In the Middle Atlantic States and from the lake region eastward the temperature will rise.

Fresh east to south winds will prevail on the Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

—Weather Bureau.— TIMES.

	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	77	68	68
6 A. M.	76	64	68
9 A. M.	79	64	69
12 M.	85	70	71
4 P. M.	88	73	72
6 P. M.	82	72	72
9 P. M.	79	69	68
12 P. M.	76	68	65

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....69½
Weather Bureau.....68½
Corresponding date 1898.....80¼
Corresponding date for last twenty years....70

The maximum temperature yesterday was 73 degrees at 2:20 P. M. and the minimum 63 degrees at 10 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 70 per cent, and at 8 P. M. 68 per cent.

COLUMBIA WILL BE THE DEFENDER

Continued from Page 1.

their booms much closer in than smaller sloops do. It has been found that they go faster trimmed this way. No change of canvas was made as the racers started on their journey toward the second mark. The run to the second leg was about as uneventful as any part of a yacht race except a run dead to leeward could well be.

As the Columbia approached the second mark, which lay well to the eastward of Block Island, she took in her jibtopsail. She rounded the mark luffing up on the starboard tack at 1:27:53 o'clock, and then laid a long leg in toward Point Judith. As the Defender approached the second mark the wind shifted from north by east to northeast, and the old yacht at once lowered her spinnaker boom to starboard and broke out the big sail at 1:28:35. The Columbia going on about her business, set her baby jibtopsail at 1:29:40.

At 1:32:35, the Defender, being close on the mark, took in her spinnaker and set her baby jibtopsail. She rounded the mark at 1:33:30 and followed the Columbia on the starboard tack toward Point Judith. The new yacht's gain on the second leg was hardly perceptible to the eye, though the watch showed that it was material. Now that the two yachts were on the wind, the new champion simply walked away from the old one as if the latter were aground. They made a very long leg of this, standing in toward the beach between Point Judith and Narragansett Pier till it seemed as if they were hunting for the rocks.

At 1:58 the Columbia took in her jibtopsail for no apparent reason except that the wind might have been a trifle puffy and there was no need to risk her topmast. At 2:03:45 she set another little jibtopsail. It was not possible to detect any reason for the change. The second one may have had a cloth or two more in it than the former, or it may have been a shade lighter.

The Columbia clung to her starboard tack for 52 minutes and 22 seconds, and went about at 2:20:25, about three-quarters of the way from Point Judith to Narragansett Pier. The Defender followed her close in shore, both of them seeking to get some aid from the flood tide which here sets up along the beach.

COLUMBIA LOSES TIME.

And now came one of those little differences in judgment which sometimes decide yacht races, but could not do so when the antagonists were so far apart. At 2:29:10 the Columbia went about and took the starboard tack again, her experts being of the opinion that they could not make the line without a further hitch up the Narragansett beach. She held this tack 2 minutes and 25 seconds, going about again at 2:31:35. These 2 minutes and 25 seconds were subsequently found to have been worth a great deal, for the Defender crossed the line as handily as the Columbia, and without the extra tack.

The Defender went about under the Narragansett shore at precisely the same instant as the Columbia tacked the second time, namely 2:31:35. The Columbia headed directly for the line on the last tack, and was up with the lightship and sailing almost parallel with the line at 2:43. She went on the starboard tack at that moment right under the lightship's beam and swept across the line at 2:43:33. The Defender tacked in the same place, having come straight over from the Narragansett shore without a hitch on the way at 2:53:20, and crossed the line at 2:53:53.

Thus the Defender was up with the finish in two long boards and a short pitch, while the Columbia made two short pitches. Both yachts took in their jibtopsails and headed for home. The official figures are as follows:

THE TIME.

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Name.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Columbia	11:26:09	2:43:33	3:17:24
Defender	11:26:22	2:53:53	3:27:31

Thus the Columbia wins by 10 minutes 7 seconds. On the first leg the Columbia's time was 0:58:36, the Defender's 1:02:21, Columbia's gain, 3 minutes 36 seconds. The time for the second leg was: Columbia, 1:03:08; Defender, 1:05:17. Columbia's gain, 2 minutes 9 seconds. The time for the third leg was: Columbia, 1:15:40; Defender, 1:20:02. Columbia's gain, 4 minutes 22 seconds. The Columbia wins the cup offered by Harrison B. Moore of the Marietta.

WILL TRY A LIGHTER SAIL.

The Columbia to Carry a New Mainsail in To-day's Cup Race.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 4.—W. Butler Duncan of the Defender sent word to Mr. Iselin at 7 o'clock this evening that he would not race Wednesday, and the race for the Goddard Cup will take place at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Early in the season Mr. Iselin said he would be satisfied with five or six minutes' superiority over the Defender. This evening he said, "I am more than satisfied." Others who sail on Columbia said they are feeling confident.

A new and lighter mainsail will be tried on the Columbia to-morrow, the race for the cup being for that purpose.

SHAMROCK UNDER CANVAS.

Cup Challenger Takes Her First Spin in American Waters—Proves a Formidable Yacht.

Of all the aspirants for international yachting honors since that memorable August when the schooner America won the Royal Yacht Squadron's 100-guinea cup, no more formidable craft than the Shamrock has sailed across the western ocean in quest of the blue ribbon of the sea. The Shamrock had her first spin under racing canvas in American waters yesterday, and she exhibited such speed that a tugboat making 12 knots an hour could scarcely keep pace with her. The Shamrock had only a small working topsail spread to the breeze.

In yesterday's trial the most noticeable features were the easy entrance of the yacht and the tendency to ride buoyantly over the waves instead of diving through them, the wonderfully smooth manner in which she leaves the water astern producing scarcely any more wake than a small launch, and the way her underbody rises out of water when she is heeled down to her bearings with her lee rail awash.

Her crew were at work early making preparations for the voyage down the bay, and at 9 o'clock she was towed in tow by the tug Lawrence, passing out by Quarantine at 9:08. The Lawrence towed her to the Narrows, at which point the steam yacht Erin, on board of which were Sir Thomas Lipton and his guests, passed a line to the Shamrock and took her down the main ship channel, the Lawrence meanwhile steaming back to the city to obtain the late mail and any telegrams that might have been received for the owner of the craft.

On the way down the covers were taken off the mainsail and the headsails were sent up on the stays in stops. The Erin and her tow passed the southwest spit at 10:05, and headed for the bell buoy at the tail of the Hook. The wind, which at the start was coming in from the northwest, had veered to north-northeast by the time they reached the entrance to Gedney's Channel and was singing merrily through the taut top hamper of the racing yacht. The steamer Georgic of the White Star Line and the City of Rome passed the yacht outside the Hook, and colors were dipped in honor of the Irish cup hunter. The salutes were returned by the Erin, and a few minutes later the blue ensign was dipped in response to the siren of the steam yacht Sappho.

The Shamrock's boom crutch was lowered at 10:40, and the topping lift swayed up so as to swing the boom clear, while the crew went below and began to hoist the mainsail. The halyards lead below decks, and it was a novel sight to watch the big expanse of canvas mounting upward without apparent effort. One sailor was at the spreaders clearing the halyards aloft, and another rode skyward on the jaws of the gaff, ready to unshackle the steel collar that surrounds the mast at the gaff jaws. As the head of the sail reached the vicinity of the cap-rigged crosstrees that are used as supplementary spreaders the yacht's head was swung up in the wind by the Erin, the parrels cleared, and the jaws of the gaff raised above the barrier, after which the collar was again toggled in place.

The jib was broken out, and the Erin's hawser cast off at 11:15, Messrs. Ratsey and Fife having previously been transferred from the steamer to the deck of the racing yacht. For an instant the Shamrock hung in stays, then she filled away on the port tack and gathered way. Her staysail was broken out a moment later, and the first spin was begun.

She headed due east, and with sheets eased off a trifle showed about a foot of her starboard topside amidships. On this point of sailing, and under the influence of the heavy breeze, she carried a good-sized wave under her lee quarter, but not nearly as large as the corresponding wake that formed under the counter of the Valkyrie III. when she raced against the Defender. When sheets were flattened, however, a peculiarity of the yacht was displayed. She was pointed up to within three and a half points of the wind and kept there, her rail just awash. Her weather side appeared to raise somewhat, and she sailed on her round, hard bilge, leaving a wake of foam that was scarcely noticeable and no wave of solid water whatever.

She passed to the eastward of the old red lightship and stood out to sea for about three miles. Sheets were then eased off and a working topsail sent aloft. She balanced perfectly in this trim on all points of sailing, and then a No. 1 jibtopsail was run up and the yacht again tried in various ways. This sail was lowered after ten minutes and replaced by a baby jibtopsail, which she carried nicely until Capt. Hogarth decided to stop for the day. The topsails were sent down on deck and signals made for the tug Lawrence to send a line and tow the yacht into the harbor. As the tug came alongside the staysail was sent down, and was followed by the jib and main sail in turn.

Sir Thomas Lipton and Chevalier de Martini, who had watched the Shamrock with great interest throughout the day from the bridge of the Erin, came alongside the racer in a steam launch and were assisted on board, where they remained until the yacht was safely anchored in the Horseshoe. With the exception of David Barrie, Sir Thomas's American representative, the entire party remained on board the Erin over night.

Speaking of the trial, Sir Thomas said:

"I am greatly pleased with the work of the yacht to-day, but am not astonished at all. I know that the yacht is speedy, and through the press the entire country will know the same thing by morning. Mr. Ratsey and Mr. Fife are also well satisfied with the trial. It was longer than we had intended at first, but the day was such a glorious one that we did not want to go in until we had thoroughly stretched the sails.

"To-morrow we will try again with an entirely new set of sails. Those we had bent to-day were the ones she had when we raced against the Britannia. I thank the public again for the interest they take in me and my boat."

Mr. Barrie returned to the Fifth Avenue Hotel after the Shamrock's trial spin and gave the newspaper reporters an interview there. He appeared to be in good spirits and will pleased with every detail of the Shamrock's trial spin.

"The Shamrock behaved beautifully," he said: "The setting of the sails and every detail of work aboard her went on splendidly, without the slightest hitch, and every one was delighted. We had an northeast breeze most of the time, and the yacht made about thirteen knots an hour."

In response to a question as to the Shamrock's masts, Mr. Barrie said that their composition was one of the secrets to be kept for the present, and then went on to discuss the secrecy which had been maintained in reference to various details of the Shamrock's construction. "Mr. Fife," said he, "is reticent about these matters at present, and the reason is mainly because of his modesty. He is not a blowhard, and, while he would like to talk to the press about his work, his modesty keeps him from doing so. He prefers to wait and demonstrate what the Shamrock can do before talking about her construction."

"After the races are over, and the question of supremacy settled, will these details be made public?" Mr. Barrie was asked.

"I see no reason why they should not," was the prompt reply. "Though it would make no difference, as far as winning the races is concerned, if they were made public now, for it is too late to make a change in either yacht. With the strong tie that binds Great Britain and America together now, certainly Britishers would be willing to reveal anything in the line of yacht-building which they had mastered and which the Americans did not know. I am sure the Americans would act likewise."

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—V. L. Boeck, Shanghai, China; J. N. Worthington, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England; James Cooper, Havana.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator Redfield Proctor, Vermont; A. W. Crookston, Glasgow; John Stevenson, Jr., New Castle, Penn.; John P. Kirjhoe, Glasgow; C. R. Clarkson, Scotland; E. A. M. Morley, London; E. S. Yergason, London; John Boyd, Glasgow; W. A. Bell, London.

GILSEY—T. H. Benedict, Danbury, Conn.

HOFFMAN—T. W. Fosbrooke, Liverpool; V. Guerra, Tampa.

HOLLAND—John Dyke, Liverpool.

PLAZA—H. D. Kountze, Omaha.

SAVOY—A. A. Adams, Calcutta.

WALDORF—George Clark, Hankow, China; the Rev. J. C. Cowan, St. Albans, England; Dr. A. C. Hartley, Bedford, England; T. Collazo, Havana.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Ayres, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; J. Weinman, fancy goods and jewelry; 56 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Albrecht, W. H., & Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; W. H. Albrecht, domestics, linens, and silks; W. Gerber, cloaks and suits; Hotel Cadillac.

Alexander & Spahr, Xenia, Ohio; G. A. Spahr, notions and carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.

Allen, Stephenson & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; J. M. Allen, dry goods and notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Altman, B., Ridgway, Penn., dry goods.

Beerbower, M. C., Steubenville, Ohio; William Beerbower, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Barney, H., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; C. S. Raymond, silks; 52 Franklin Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Behm, G. W., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; J. C. Brentlinger, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Bowman & Williamson, Hannibal, Mo.; J. F. Williamson, notions; Sinclair House.

Brownson & Rankin, Kalamazoo, Mich.; E. E. Brownson, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Barber, S., & Co., Ithaca, Mich.; R. S. Barber, general store; Hotel Albert.

Goldstone, A. J., Little Falls, N. Y.; A. J. Goldstone, millinery and dry goods; 125 East Tenth Street.

Baird, J. D., Columbus, Ga., dry goods and notions; Gerard House.

Bennett, Morgan & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; C. E. Bennett, dry goods and notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Bean, Ladue & Tate, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. T. Ladue, dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.

Cincinnati Woolen Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; E. C. Grever, woolens; St. Denis Hotel.

Campbell & Smith, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. Campbell, millinery, cloaks, and suits; L. C. Smith, carpets; Westminster Hotel.

Cohen Company, Richmond, Va.; L. S. Cohen, stationery and books; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Colwell, Mrs. A. A., Cuba, N. Y., millinery and dry goods; 238 East Fifty-eighth Street.

Cady, A. B., Worcester, N. Y.; general store; Broadway Central.

Coppin, J. R., Covington, Ky.; dry goods and notions; 328 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Case & Fuggiel, Portland, N. Y.; M. A. Case, dry goods; F. S. Case, notions; Hotel Albert.

Chicago Mercantile Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. E. Simpson, flowers and feathers; 621 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; S. G. Deveaux, trimmings; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Decker, J. K., Towanda, Penn.; Henry E. States, clothing; J. H. Myer, clothing.

Emporium Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. F. Fletcher, millinery; 626 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Evans & Shepard, Shelbyville, Tenn.; G. P. Evans, drugs; Empire Hotel.

Elliott, W. H., Detroit, Mich.; T. H. Whan, linens and white goods; Miss Godfrey, ladies' and infants' wear; Miss Holohan, corsets; A. Woodbridge, millinery and ribbons; Hotel Cadillac.

Eckman & Vetsburg, Savannah, Ga.; T. A. Askew, notions and cloaks; 34 Thomas Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Fulmer, Mrs., Willsville, N. Y.; millinery.

Evans, S. G., & Co., Evansville, Ind.; S. G. Evans, notions and furnishing goods; T. J. Bolus, cloaks and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.

Ferguson, D. George, St. Louis, Mo.; W. A. Morris, silks; Hotel Albert.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Hall, silks and velvets; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Eisenberg Brothers, Lonaconing, Md.; S. Eisenberg, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Fisher, Meyers & Co., Painesville, Ohio; G. W. Curtis, notions; Morton House.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. G. Huss, notions; 377 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Goldberg & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; L. Goldberg, laces and embroideries; St. Cloud Hotel.

Gross & Strauss Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. F. Campbell, cloaks and suits; 31 East Tenth Street; Belvedere House.

Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. A. Adams, hats; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Hewitt, J. B. & H., Batavia; Miss C. M. Stuart, millinery; Grace Dickerson, millinery; Continental Hotel; Lucy St. John, millinery; Ellsworth Hotel.

Harris, Samuel, Wilmington, Del.; clothing, hats, and shoes.

Hirsh, Elsom & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. S. Hirsh, clothing; S. J. Hirsh, clothing; Plaza Hotel.

Hunt, A. B., Pulaski, Va.; general merchandise; Bay State Hotel.

Harned, Bergner & Von Maur, Peoria, Ill.; P. A. Bergner, millinery and ribbons; Park Avenue Hotel.

Hawley, C. R., & Co., Bay City, Mich.; C. R. Hawley, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.

Hower & Higbee, Cleveland, Ohio; C. C. Higbee, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; S. Thorne, linens and white goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Normandie.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; C. G. Hutzler, cloaks and suits; Miss L. I. Conn, millinery; Grand Hotel.

Halle, H., & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; D. Halle, clothing; Stuart House.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; E. K. Bennett, millinery; 45 Lispenard Street; Westminster Hotel.

Higgins & Fraze, Fall River, Mass.; W. A. Fraze, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Hower & Higbee, Cleveland, Ohio; C. C. Nothrop, silks and velvets; Grand Hotel.

Howell, T. V., & Son, Hamilton, Ohio; D. L. Howell, cloaks and furnishing goods; 328 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Jenns Brothers, Lockport, N. Y.; Frank A. Jenns, dry goods, &c.; William Jenns, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Jorgensen-Blesch Company, Green Bay, Wis.; J. L. Jorgensen, carpets; Westminster Hotel.

Kleak, Charles, Phoenixville, Penn., dry goods.

Kean, C., Bradford, Penn.; R. Silverberg, millinery; 49 East Ninth Street.

Krolnson, J., Bradford, Penn.; dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central; C. Mord Rumsey, trimmer; Nellie Pryor, saleslady; 48 East Twenty-third Street.

Kerns, J. F., Lafayette, Ind.; dry goods.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. L. Adler, linens and white goods; 467 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Kohlberg, Strauss & Frohman, San Francisco, Cal.; M. S. Kohlberg, millinery, laces, and embroideries; 34 Thomas Street; Gerard House.

Koch, L., Meridian, Miss., cloaks; Hotel Normandie.

La Salle Koch Company, Tne, Toledo, Ohio; C. E. Stock, dry goods; Lillian E. Ringelman, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Le Boutillier & Simpson Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; G. E. Given, silks; Hotel Albert.

Le Boutillier & Simpson Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Saling, linens and white goods; Hotel Albert.

Levy, L. K., Canton, Miss.; dry goods and notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Lebarron, E. T., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; Miss E. Obrist, millinery; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Lambright & Williams, Knoxville, Tenn.; G. W. Lambright, cloaks and suits; Sinclair House.

Loudon, H. A., Jr., & Co., Charlotte, N. C.; H. A. Loudon, Jr., dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Loudon, W. L., & Son, Pittsborough, N. C.; W. L. Loudon, general store; St. Denis Hotel.

Livingstone Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; S. Livingstone, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Lewis, D., & Co., Elyria, Ohio; D. Lewis, notions and carpets; Hotel Albert.

Marx, M., Norfolk, Va., dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. H. Capel, upholstery goods; Hotel Albert.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Miss A. Thompson, ladies and infants' wear; 450 Broome Street; Holland House.

"McHenry," Cleveland, Ohio; J. McHenry, millinery; Miss Hagen, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

McMillan & Treadwell, Knoxville, Tenn.; R. E. McMillan, furnishing goods; St. George Hotel.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; M. Newman, dress goods; 450 Broome Street; Grand Hotel.

Matthews, Chisholm & Stroud, Greensboro, N. C.; W. H. Matthews, clothing; St. Nicholas Hotel.

Mitchell & Co., Elkland, Penn.; W. E. Mitchell, F. P. Smith, and Mrs. Smith, dry goods; 42 West Tenth Street.

Morris & Co., Greensboro, N. C.; W. J. Cary, notions and shoes; Bay State Hotel.

Miller Millinery Company, Piermont, Ohio; Miss B. Miller millinery; Hotel Albert.

Miller Brothers & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Manning, notions; G. W. Miller, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Meckes, J., Cleveland, Ohio, furnishing goods; Holland House.

Newman, F. H., Huntsville, Ala.; dry goods and notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Nachman & Meertief, Montgomery, Ala.; J. Nachman, dry goods and notions; 820 Church Street; Hoffman House.

Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Miss K. McGoldrick, laces; 341 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Potter Brothers, Cambridge, Ohio; M. R. Potter, dry goods, carpets, &c.; Mrs. K. M. Keyt, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Philips Brothers, Cleveland, Ohio; C. S. Phillips, commission merchant; J. Q. Phillips, commission merchant; E. L. Creighton, commission merchant; Astor House.

Peterson's, J. H., Sons, Davenport, Iowa; H. F. Petersen, linens and white goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. L. Smith, silks; 2 Walker Street.

Rodenbeck, Gucker, Lyons, N. Y.; Lorenz D. Rodenbeck, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Rodenback & Gucker, Lyons, N. Y.; C. H. Gucker, dry goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Rollman & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Rollman, dry goods and notions; Gerard House.

Reymond, W. H., Baton Rouge, La., dry goods; St. Cloud Hotel.

Rosenbaum & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; W. Rosenbaum, notions, laces, and embroideries; 533 West Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Rosenbaum, D. & Sons, Meridian, Miss.; M. Rosenbaum, dry goods; Union Square Hotel.

Robinson, J. W., Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; J. F. McNeely, notions and laces; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Steger, Mrs. S. B., Pulaski, Va.; H. W. Steger, general

The Wanamaker Store

Without Precedent.

TRADITIONAL storekeeping has followed into retirement many another idea that the world has outgrown. No merchant owns his trade. No sensible person will in these days buy goods of anybody merely upon sentiment or past experience. The demand is that the merchant shall be up to date at every point.

And that's how this business finds the chance to find itself. Keen public sense comprehends the best and rewards it. The witnesses of the hour are the following now current here:—

September Showing of Dress Goods
September China and Glass Ware Sale
September Housefurnishing Sale
September Blanket Sale
September Exhibit of Foreign Dresses
Special Autumn Shoe Sale

Ten varieties of superb long Opera Cloaks are manifested here today. You'll find them in the glass cases. With them short and three-quarter length jackets. Their likes are nowhere else. The select stock is here.

Golf Capes are regnant, dominant. The collection now here surpasses the biggest thought of the biggest buyers—save only Wanamaker's buyers. Latest comers are gray Montagnac finish with plaid backs, plaids on both sides, Soldier's blue with plaid backs. Useless to describe, you'll only remember the great golf cape fact, $5.50 to $37.50.

Tailor-made Suits. The season's sales begin grandly. Why? Our people know the business—and know it through. The little type detail is important:

$10—Of serge, of homespun, black or blue; natty double-breasted, fly-front, silk-lined jackets, and habit-back skirts, lined with percaline.
$12—Of serge or cheviot, with graceful skirts and satin-lined jackets.
$19—Homespun suits, Oxford or light gray; double-breasted jackets, scalloped and stitched; smart skirts with habit backs.
$21—Of black Venetian cloth; fly-front jackets with strap seams; long skirts with over-drapery, finished with strappings.
$27—Of wide wale cheviot serge; silk lined throughout; jackets, tight-fitting, double-breasted; skirts the newest.
Striking suits up to $45; and imported ones, all novelties, for $75 and $95.

Autumn Novelties in Dress Stuffs

Five Hundred Styles already open for your inspection. To describe them would be to trade in classic niceties. No representation would represent them but the goods themselves. Much printing about dress goods is no longer necessary for us. Our fixed place in the dress goods business is fully understood—the place of Exclusive Control. Not to know Wanamaker's Dress Goods is not to know the market at all. All dress goods roads lead here, and the notice that the show of our dress goods is open, is merely a statement that the season has begun.

Paris Novelties

$3 yd.—Silk Chenille figured Venetians.
$3 and $3.50 yd.—Silk chenille striped Venetians.
$3.50 yd.—Silk figured striped Venetians.
$3.50 yd.—Silk-and-wool Brocade Persians.
$4 yd.—Silk-and-wool Novelty Crepons.
$4.50 yd.—Silk-and-wool chenille brocade Persians.

Other Foreign Novelties

$1.25 yd.—Boucle striped Cheviot.
$1.50 yd.—Camel's-hair striped Novelties.
$1.50 yd.—Silk-and-wool brocade striped Velours.
$1.50 yd.—Camel's-hair striped Suitings.
$1.50 yd.—Polka-dot Foule Cloths.
$1.50 yd.—Striped Venetian Cloths.
$1.75 yd.—Polka-dot and striped Satin Cloths.
$2.50 yd.—Silk figured striped Poplins.
$2.50 yd.—Mohair brocade Velours.
$2.50 yd.—Camel's-hair figured plaid Novelty.
$2.75 and $3.50 yd.—Mohair Astrakhan curl plaid Novelty.

Rotunda and Fourth avenue.

French, German, American Plaids

63c. and 75c. yd.—Cashmere Plaids.
75c. and 85c. yd.—Silk over-plaid wool Taffetas.
$1 and $1.25 yd.—Foule Plaids.
$1.25 yd.—Cloth Plaids.
$1.25 yd.—Bourette camel's-hair Cheviot Plaids.
$1.25 yd.—Homespun Cheviot Plaids.
$1.50 and $2 yd.—Boucle camel's-hair Plaids.
$1.75 yd.—Camel's-hair Plaids.
$1.75 yd.—Cloth Plaids.
$1.50 and $2 yd.—Camel's-hair cloth Plaids.

Homespuns and Suitings

75c. yd.—Granite Cheviot.
75c., $1 $1.25 yd.—Tweed Suitings.
85c., $1, $1.25, $1.50 yd.—Homespun Suitings.
$1 yd.—Mohair mixed Cheviots.
$1.10 yd.—Homespun cloth Plaids.
$1.25 yd.—Venetian Cloths.
$1.25 yd.—Striped Skarkskin Suiting.
$1.50 yd.—Striped Venetian Suiting.
$1.75 yd.—Striped Homespun Suitings.
$2 yd.—Fancy and mixed Mohair Suitings.

Shoe Annex---Fifth Floor

35,000 pairs of Shoes are to be first shown to-day. Their cheapness is best understood by the best experts. Leather is going up, and, with it, shoes.

Despite all this, these shoes go down. They are of the latest styles and just right for Autumn use.

Three Sorts for Men, $1.65, $2 and $2.35

$1.65 a pair—Stout Autumn weight, black calf-skin, laced; russet calf, laced; box calf, single and double soles; all the popular toe shapes; the wanted broad widths, mostly. Shoes that are good value at $2.50.
$2 a pair—Black laced and Congress shoes; waxed calf, box calf and kidskin; toe shapes from broad common-sense to medium opera; welted soles; not an old style in the lot. Normally $3 shoes.
$2.35 a pair—Laced shoes of most approved models; box calf, patent leather, russet calf and kidskin; both tan and black; medium and heavy weight; welted and stitched soles. Values average $3.50, but in the lot are some that sold for $5.

Six Sorts for Women, $1.40, $1.50, $1.65, $1.75, $2 and $2.35

$1.40 a pair—Black or tan colored kidskin boots; laced and buttoned; strictly first-class makers have contributed to this lot shoes that were made to sell at $3 a pair; many of the black shoes have cloth tops; others are all kidskin.
$1.50 a pair—Black and tan kidskin Oxford shoes with turned soles; medium London and round toes, mostly $2 grades, though some in the lot have sold as high as $3.
$1.65 a pair—Half-a-dozen sorts. Black laced and buttoned boots; cloth tops and all kid; patent leather and kid tips; opera and full English toes, with firm soles. Autumn weights and styles; splendid school shoes in this lot.
$1.75 a pair—Black kidskin Oxford shoes; welted soles; new Fall toe shapes; counted good values at $2.50.
$2 a pair—Black kidskin boots, buttoned and laced; welted and stitched soles; various styles; none worth less than $3, while many have been $4 and $5.
$2.35 a pair—Fine black kidskin buttoned boots with flexible welted soles; medium and full toes, with patent and kid leather tips. Regularly sold at $3.50 a pair. All sizes and widths. So good a value is rarely offered anywhere.

Three Sorts for Children, 65c. to $1.50

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL SHOES—For small boys and girls; black kidskin and boarded calfskin, stout soles and good shapes; laced or buttoned; sizes, 5 to 8, 65c.; 8½ to 10½, 80c.; 11 to 2, 95c.
LITTLE BOYS' SHOES—Spring heels, with broad stout soles and round toes; sizes, 9 to 13½, $1 pair.
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' SHOES—Strong Titan calf; enamel leather and waxed calf; with heels; full round toes; black and tan; sizes to 2 at $1.25; 2½ to 5½ at $1.50. Best for school or playtime.
RUSSET SHOES—The balance of our regular lines of children's spring heel russet shoes have been grouped in these lots and priced:
For children, sizes 8 to 10½, $1.20; former prices, $1.40 to $2.50.
For misses', sizes 11 to 2, $1.40; former prices, $1.60 to $3.
For women, sizes 2½ to 6, $1.65; former prices, $2 to $3.50.
All sizes and widths in each lot, but not in any one style.

Second September China Sale

The only limitation upon the extraordinary sale of China and Glassware now proceeding here, is the size of the store that forbids a complete showing of our vast variety of goods at one time. This China Sale is not a spasm. It is simply a regular business done in a regular way, even though the prices do appear so remarkable. But it is a revelation to both merchants and consumers, and is simply the result of high organization. The following have not been mentioned in the newspapers before:

DINNER SETS
$18—Limoges china; beautifully decorated; our regular $30 set.
$22.50—Limoges china; elegant violet decoration; regular $32 a set.
$25—Limoges china; pink rose and water scene decorations; good value at $35 a set.

DECORATED CHINA—New goods opened to-day.
25c. each—Plates, Cups and Saucers, Bouillon Cups and Saucers; usual values 40c. to 60c. each.
50c. each—Plates; Cups and Saucers, Comb and Brush Trays; values up to $1 each.
Basement.

Combination Book-Cases The styles here mentioned have recently advanced 25 per cent. Not here. Our collection of 163, comprising 27 kinds, are to be closed out at once, at a quarter less than the market prices. The quantities of each kind follow, with prices. And it must be remembered that there'll be no more to be sold so cheaply when this lot is exhausted:—

24 of Golden Oak, at $12.
19 of Golden Oak, at $13.
22 of Golden Oak, at $14.50.
19 of Golden Oak, at $16.50.
8 of Golden Oak, at $19.
7 of Golden Oak, at $21.50.
3 of Imitation Mahogany, at $21.50.
4 of Imitation Mahogany, at $27.50.
2 of Mahogany, at $33.
5 of Mahogany, at $31.

Fourth floor.

Oriental Rugs Just for the education in it, a visit to our Carpet Store is valuable. Kirman-Ouschak and Indian rugs, fine, heavy, warmer and brighter in color than ever before are on exhibition now. So, too, are Bagdad and Smyrna rugs, made in our own country; equally effective, but much less costly.
Third floor.

Stamped Linens. There are double hemstitched table covers, doilies, tray cloths, buffet scarfs and squares, all in pretty floral designs. The prices below are a third less than regular:
12x12 in.—12c. 24x24 in.—35c. 18x27 in.—25c.
18x18 in.—20c. 30x30 in.—65c. 18x54 in.—50c.
20x20 in.—25c. 54x54 in.—$1.25 18x72 in.—70c.
Art Needlework Store, Tenth street.

Agateware Kitchen Utensils Choice of the "seconds" from the world's chief producer:

Whisks, worth 18c., at 10c.
Bissell Carpet Sweepers, 85c.
Flour Sifters, handle for shaking, 8c.
Coal Hods, japanned, 10c. Clothes Props, 5c.
Chamois, 8c.; worth double.
Dust Pans, with hood, 10c.
Bread Boxes, grained, 85c., 40c. and 45c.
50 ft. of Cotton Clothes Line, 8c.
Wanamaker Clothes Wringers, warranted for a year, $1.85.

Berlin Covered Saucepans, 17c. to 36c.; 5 sizes.
Convex Saucepans, 24c. to 49c.; 5 sizes.
Lipped Saucepans, 8c. to 23c.; 8 sizes.
Lipped Preserving Kettles, 18c. to 38c.; 6 sizes.
Tea Kettles, 53c. 59c. and 65c.
Cooking Pots, 62c., 66c. and 75c.
Milk Boilers, cannot scorch, 55c. and 63c.
Basting Spoons, 4c. to 9c.
Skimmers, 6c. to 8c. Dippers, 5c. to 7c.
Pie Plates, 9 inches, 6c.
Wall Soap Dishes, 11c.
Basement.

Women's Two-clasp Gloves No makeshift finish here; every glove is perfect in the least detail. This moment's fashion, too; made of dogskin and the latest red-tan pique. The regular price, $1, would undervalue them. And they go at
75c. a Pair.
Tenth street.

Boys' Clothing There's one sort of suit here particularly well adapted for school wear. Of all-wool cheviot; silk sewed; double-breasted jacket; two trousers; exceptionally strong and durable; 7 to 16 years. Price, $3.85.
Fall overcoats, medium color covert; stylish, serviceable; 3 to 10 year; $3. 11 to 16 years, $3.50.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

September Housefurnishings Sale

Those of you who read the "Ladies' Home Journal" recall a recent description of a Pastry Table, which seemed so complete that you scarcely hoped to get one unless made to your order—and that way is costly. Heavy frame, poplar top; the whole front seems to jump out, disclosing a flour bin that will hold fifty pounds. Well, regularly, such a table would need to fetch $3.85, even if made in quantities. In this sale they are $2.25.

Now the table, good as it is, doesn't deserve all that talk in the papers. But it illustrates the scope and character of this sale—the most useful sorts, the newest proved sorts of kitchen helps, with

A Fourth to a Half Less than Usual to Pay

Bird Cages, 45c. to 75c.
Bird Seed, 5c. a pound.
Bird Gravel, 5c. a pound.
Bird Cuttle Bone, 5c. each.
Bird Boxes, 5c. each.
Bird Baths, 10c. each.
Bird Nests, 5c. each.
Bird Perches, 5c. each.
Bird Hooks, 5c. each.
Bird Seed Cups, 5c. each.
Bird Gravel Cups, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Brushes, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Hangers, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Sifters, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Trays, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Scoops, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Boxes, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Bags, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Papers, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Cloths, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Mats, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Rugs, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Carpets, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Floors, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Bottoms, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Tops, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Sides, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Backs, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Fronts, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Doors, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Windows, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Roofs, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Chimneys, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Flues, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Dampers, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Registers, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Grates, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Fenders, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Andirons, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Tongs, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Shovels, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Pokers, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Hearths, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Mantels, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Shelves, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Brackets, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Clocks, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Vases, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Ornaments, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Pictures, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Frames, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Mirrors, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Lamps, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Shades, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Globes, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Chimneys, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Burners, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Wicks, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Oil, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Matches, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Candles, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Candlesticks, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Candelabra, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Sconces, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Chandeliers, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Pendants, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Drops, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Prisms, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Crystals, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Jewels, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Gems, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Diamonds, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Rubies, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Emeralds, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Sapphires, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Topazes, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Amethysts, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Garnets, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Opals, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Pearls, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Coral, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Ivory, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Bone, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Horn, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Tortoise Shell, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Mother of Pearl, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Abalone, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Shell, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Coral, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Ivory, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Bone, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Horn, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Tortoise Shell, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Mother of Pearl, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Abalone, 5c. each.
Bird Cage Sand Shell, 5c. each.

The New Outing Flannels 15,000 yards, 3 qualities, all the latest patterns. Pink and blue checks and stripes, and dark colored plaids. These goods are much in favor for sleeping garments, for underskirts and for children's wear. And they're needed now. They are priced low—thus different from usual prices:
9c. kinds at 7c. yd. 10c. kinds at 8c. yd.
12½c. kinds at 10c. yd.
Fourth avenue.

White Lawn Aprons Placed orders for these in anticipation of an advance in price. There was an advance, but it does not affect these. What we saved you may save. 25c. each.
Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

DEWEY TO SAIL SEPT. 11

The Admiral Arrives at Gibraltar, His Last Stopping Place.

ARRANGING TO RECEIVE HIM

Plan and Scope Committee to Meet Tomorrow to Consider the Final Preparations.

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 4.—The United States cruiser Olympia, with Admiral Dewey on board, which arrived here at 9:15 o'clock this morning, fired the usual salute in honor of the garrison and the compliment was returned by the batteries on shore and by the British battleship Devastation.

Admiral Dewey is slightly indisposed at present, and intends to live ashore during his stay here. Horatio L. Sprague, United States Consul at Gibraltar, an old friend of Admiral Dewey, warmly welcomed the latter.

At noon the American commander landed, the batteries again saluting. With the Second Battalion of the Grenadier Guards in attendance, Admiral Dewey drove, in the carriage of Gen. Sir Robert Biddulph, the Governor and Commander in Chief, to the palace for the purpose of paying Gen. Biddulph an official visit.

In the course of the afternoon Sir Robert Biddulph returned Admiral Dewey's visit, receiving the usual salutes on his arrival. The Devastation manned yards and her band played "Hail Columbia," the Olympia returning the compliment with the British national anthem and dipping her flag thrice. While the Devastation was firing the salute in honor of the American Admiral, Gunner Peppiatt's hand was shattered by the exploding of a charge which he was ramming home.

The Olympia is expected to sail Sept. 11 direct for New York. The members of the crew of the warship are well.

The meeting of the Plan and Scope Committee to be held to-morrow is expected to give the final impetus to the arrangements to welcome Admiral Dewey.

The most important thing that will come before the committe is the question of entertainment of the visiting troops. The appropriation of $10,000 made to Gen. Roe for that purpose is admittedly inadequate, but it was all that the committee had at its disposal. The State has appropriated $65,000 for the expenses of the State troops, and Acting Mayor Guggenheimer believes that any surplus there is can be devoted to taking care of the visitors. Gen. Roe is not satisfied that he is authorized to use the money for anything except the purpose for which it was appropriated, but he is willing to accept the ruling of the Plan and Scope Committee. If all other attempts to raise the money fail, an appeal will be made to the Municipal Assembly for a further appropriation.

An animated discussion is expected upon the proposition to change the route of the land parade. Present indications are that the plan first announced will be but little modified. This made the line of march from Grant's Tomb to Riverside Drive, to Seventy-second Street, to Broadway, to Fifty-seventh Street, to Fifth Avenue, to the Washington Arch.

The plans for the naval parade, approved by Capt. Robley D. Evans, representing the Navy Department, have been approved by the committee, but Gen. Howard Carroll, who has charge of that portion of the celebration, has several new ideas that he intends submitting to the full committee. Ornamental floats prepared under the direction of the National Sculpture Society are to be a feature of the parade on the North River, and the committee is to be asked to decide if the floats shall accompany the Olympia as an escort or be anchored with the stakeboats opposite Grant's Tomb. In either event the floats are to be manned by a picked chorus from the singing societies, which will sing specially prepared hymns of welcome as well as familiar patriotic airs. Gen. Carroll will report that in addition to the fleet of Admiral Sampson, the Navy Department has assigned ten ships of war to participate in the parade.

The Committee on Music and Fireworks will ask permission to complete the tentative contract made with the Pain's Fireworks Company and approval of its plans for a general illumination of the harbor. The musical department of the same committee will not be ready with its report until after the Committee on Stands has made public its intentions. John P. Kane, Chairman of that committee, is out of the city and is not expected back until Sept. 11. He has made no report as yet, and all that is known of his plans is that he purposes building the two main stands himself, and has engaged Horgan & Slattery to prepare designs.

The Committee on Decoration is not yet ready to report. A special meeting has been called for Thursday afternoon, when all the sub-committees will be heard from and a report will be formulated.

Work on the Dewey arch is progressing rapidly. The four piers are completed, and to-day the sculptors will begin the putting in place of the four pier groups. The models for the groups are ready, and the work is to be done under army tents within the inclosure at Twenty-fourth Street. Their great size rendered it impossible to construct them elsewhere and carry them to the arch. All of the sixteen models for the statues of naval heroes are nearing completion, and some of them are done in staff and ready to be placed in position.

The model for the quadriga "Victory," by J. Q. A. Ward, is still in Mr. Ward's studio. The enlarged "Victory" in staff will weigh fifteen tons, and, as all the other groups and figures will be in proportion, an idea can be formed of the magnitude of the work the Sculpture Society has undertaken.

All the indications point to an immense crowd in New York on Dewey Day. In the hotels and boarding houses about Madison Square it is impossible to obtain a room for love or money. All available space was engaged before the middle of June, but still applications are coming in, only to be refused. At all the other hotels of any consequence the information is: "Everything is gone for Dewey Day."

Speculators have been at work for weeks getting options on stands and house fronts along the line of march. They have been quite successful, it is said, and with favorable weather conditions, they hope to reap a rich harvest.

The contractors pulling down the old reservoir at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue have started the erection of a two-story stand, and anticipate a small fortune as the result of their enterprise. The Department of Highways and the Department of Parks are considering the applications of several hundred persons who desire permits for the erection of stands facing the routes of the naval and land parades. None of the applications is to be considered until the line of march of the land parade is definitely fixed and the Reception Committee has designated what points it desires for the official and semi-official stands.

REAR ADMIRAL SCHLEY HERE.

Will Not Attend the Dewey Reception, but Hopes for Its Success.

Ruddy from the effects of the sun and looking the picture of perfect health, Rear Admiral W. S. Schley greeted a reporter at the Albemarle yesterday.

"I am glad to witness the elaborate preparations for the welcome New York is to give Admiral George Dewey," he said. "He cannot be honored too much. I shall not be in New York on Dewey Day. The Admiral should enjoy the undivided honors on that day. I should be most happy to do anything in my power to make the celebration a grand success.

"I am serving as President of the Retiring Board, but shall not return to Washington until next month.

"Politics? I know nothing about politics. That is one subject in which I take little interest."

PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION HURT.

Feels Aggrieved at the Selection of German Societies to Sing at the Dewey Exercises.

There is much indignation among the officers and members of the People's Choral Union, of which Frank Damrosch is the conductor, over what they consider a slight put upon them by Gen. Butterfield in refusing to accept the services of the organization to sing a welcoming chorus to Admiral Dewey. The ire of the members was first aroused over the publication in a musical paper of an alleged interview with Gen. Butterfield, in which he was represented as having said that Mr. Damrosch was trying to run the musical programme by working a scheme which involved the expenditure of $4,000. Gen. Butterfield was quoted as having said that he had sat down on Mr. Damrosch and his project, and that the musical director's name had been withdrawn from the list of committees, and that he would have absolutely nothing to do with the music in connection with the Dewey celebration. Gen. Butterfield was also alleged to have said that the German singing societies had volunteered, and that their services would be accepted.

The members of the union claim to know that what Gen. Butterfield meant when he talked of a "scheme" was that Frank Damrosch intended to produce the "Manila Te Deum" composed by Walter Damrosch. To this the officers of the Choral Union make an emphatic denial, and Secretary McDonough yesterday showed the letter sent by him to the Committee on Plan and Scope in defense of the position of the union. In it the union offered the services of a chorus of from 1,800 to 2,500 voices, and while the letter said the singers would prefer to sing in an inclosed auditorium, they offered, nevertheless, to sing in the open air if necessary, provided a terraced platform or stand should be erected for their use.

Secretary McDonough, Prof. Brunoff, director of the male chorus, and John M. Goodale, President of the union, said yesterday that the action of the Committee on Plan and Scope was a direct slap at a representative body of American singers in favor of several German societies which were not representative. A committee from the People's Choral Union will be appointed to see the Plan and Scope Committee and learn if possible why the union was slighted. The union already has chartered a steamboat for the day of the parade.

W. & J. Sloane

We invite the attention of lovers of fine Rugs to our notable fall display of

Oriental Rugs

The richest and most comprehensive assortment ever offered in this country. It includes rare specimens in every recognized weave and in most desirable sizes, and many in sizes hitherto unobtainable. Our facilities for obtaining rugs of the rarest quality and color are absolutely unequalled.

Broadway & 19th Street.

AID FOR PUERTO RICANS.

Merchants Association Will Ship More Goods on the Caracas.

The Puerto Rican Relief Committee of the Merchants' Association yesterday bought a large consignment of white muslins, thin black cotton goods, single sheetings, ginghams, prints, drills, and white and black spool cotton, to be shipped by the Red D Line steamer Caracas, sailing to-morrow. These goods will be consigned to Mrs. Hoff, President of the Woman's Aid Society of San Juan.

The same committee will also ship two barrels of materials for the sufferers received from Mrs. M. B. Underwood of Oswego, N. Y., and several packages, the names of the donors of which have not been given, and $500 in cash to Mrs. Hoff.

Subscriptions received by the Merchants' Association are as follows:

Previously acknowledged	$21,646.66
William C. Hogg, Louisville, Ky.	1.00
Pawtucket and Lonsdale Branch of Rhode Island Sanitary and Relief Association, through Miss Ida E. Beede, Treasurer, 301 Clay St., Pawtucket, R. I.	50.00
Mrs. Nannie Cohn	10.00
A. F. Weber, Albany, N. Y.	5.00
Total	$21,712.66

BEST OF ALL CORN CROPS.

The Production This Year Promises to Beat the Record.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—The Tribune says only an accident can prevent the breaking of all previous records by the corn crop production of the United States this year.

A canvass of the eight States which raise the bulk of the corn of this country warrants an estimate above that of 1898, which heretofore has been the record, and there is much in the advices received to justify a prediction that the crop will approximate 2,500,000,000 bushels.

The first corn crop of the country to reach in round numbers 2,000,000,000 bushels was that of 1885. Including the crop now to be harvested, only nine crops of 2,000,000,000 bushels or over have been produced.

SAY ELECTIONS ARE FARCES.

Virginia Republicans Will Not Make Legislative Nominations.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 4.—The Executive Committee of the Republican Party of Virginia issued an address to-day, declining to make any nominations for the Legislature. The address says in part: "For years our elections in this State, under the present forms of law, have been miserable farces, and the honest voters of Virginia, who are opposed to unfair elections and dishonest methods, have been powerless to give expression to their will."

It is believed to be good policy on the part of the Republicans not to make nominations, but to unite in throwing their strength to such candidates as will pledge themselves to work and vote for a fair, honest, and non-partisan election law. There are many splits in the county organizations, and the above action, it is believed, will greatly increase the number of independent candidates.

ILLINOIS COMPANIES SUED.

Special to The New York Times.

PONTIAC, Ill., Sept. 4.—State Attorney Blaisdel, under the direction of Attorney General Aiken, has instituted suits against the following corporations doing business in this county: Fairbury Union Agricultural Board, Fairbury Light, Heat and Power Company, and the Leslie E. Keeley Company of Dwight. The suits are brought under the statute of this State designed to prevent the formation of trusts, pools, or combinations to fix the price of any article of merchandise or commodity.

The statute fixes a penalty of $50 a day for failure to file an affidavit within thirty days after the same was sent by the Secretary of State, asking if the recipients are not members of trusts. This the corporations have failed to do, and the penalties demanded in the declarations amount to over $8,000 for each corporation sued.

These cases have led to a great deal of comment among members of the local bar, who claim this law would confiscate property, and therefore be unconstitutional.

State Attorney Blaisdel has a list of many other corporations in this county, against whom he will institute suits for violation of the same law.

MOB COERCES A MORMON.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 4.—To-day at Johnson Springs a mounted armed mob of about 200 men took charge of a court, Sheriff, and the litigants, and by main force put a stop to a very sensational criminal proceeding. For a time a wholesale lynching appeared inevitable.

The other night Elder Joseph E. Wuffin, a Mormon, was murderously assaulted from ambush and brutally beaten with clubs and kicked while lying unconscious on the ground. Fleming Ridley, a white farmer, was arrested as a leader in the attack, and was jailed on the charge of assault with intent to commit murder. Soon after he was arraigned for trial this morning a mob appeared. Horsemen surrounded the Court House and detailed a committee to notify the Court that the proceeding must stop.

A second committee of determined regulators took charge of Elder Wuffin, and threatened to lynch him unless he agreed to withdraw the prosecution and leave the country. He argued for a while, but, finding the men determined and fearing they would carry their threat into execution, he withdrew the cases. The prisoner had been liberated by the mob, which had agreed to kill the Elder and his friends.

Wuffin remarked that there was no justice in Virginia, whereupon members of the mob replied: "No law for Mormons, except to kill them." A full report of the affair was received at the Southern Mormon headquarters this afternoon.

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FEAST OF ROSH HASHANAH.

Jewish New Year Ushered In with Impressive Ceremonies — Tammany Hall a Synagogue.

The great Jewish Feast of Rosh Hashanah, the new year, was ushered in last night with appropriate and elaborate ceremonies in all of the regular and improvised synagogues throughout the city, and crowds of the faithful repaired to the various places of worship to lay at the foot of the Throne of Grace their petitions for a prosperous year in response to the summons sounded by the shofar.

The synagogues opened at sundown, and long before this hour the many shops conducted by Jews, particularly on the east side, had been closed. They will remain so to-day, and in the case of the more orthodox this condition will also prevail to-morrow.

Tammany Hall was one of the places turned into an impromptu synagogue last night, and more than 2,000 of the faithful gathered there to take part in the elaborate ceremonies of song and prayer. It was the first time that the noted political headquarters was used for such a purpose, and it was handsomely decorated with palms and evergreens.

The services were conducted by the Rev. G. Weingart, who has a reputation abroad as a Cantor, and who made a very favorable impression last night when he conducted his first service in this country. He was assisted by a choir of twenty-four voices. The services will be continued to-day and to-morrow, and also on the Day of Atonement, ten days hence. Although an admission fee of $1 was charged, hundreds were turned away.

The spacious synagogues up town were also thronged. In the Temple Emanu-El the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman delivered the sermon, in which he referred to the Dreyfus case. He said in part: "At the very threshold of the New Year we have another evidence of the world's march toward the eternal things in the almost unanimous desire of all nations to bring about the execution of justice.

"It is no more a contest between friends and enemies of the Jew. It is a bitter contest between the higher and lower elements of a modern civilization, between the lovers of justice and the lovers of self.

"One hundred years ago such a case that was prejudged from the start would have been very quickly decided in favor of self interests. But to-day it is an evidence of the progress of the age to see how the world by its quiet protest forces at least a pretense to do justice. And it will have, be strong enough to wrest the right and the truth from the hands of the defamers and detractors.

At the Temple Beth-El the Rev. Dr. Kaufmann Kohler preached the sermon. He advertted to the prosperous year that had passed, and hoped that all might be mindful of the fact and render homage to a bountiful Providence.

The Rev. Dr. Grossman preached in the Temple Rodeph Sholom, the Rev. Dr. Wise in the Temple B'nai Jeshurun, and the Rev. Dr. Harris in the Temple Israel of Harlem.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA'S PURCHASE.

Sale of the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Confirmed.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 4.—President John S. Wilson of the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railroad has confirmed the reported purchase of a controlling interest of that road by the Pennsylvania Railroad, which, together with its valuable properties of rail and steamboat lines, becomes part of the Pennsylvania system immediately. Information of the sale came from Wilmington, Del., where, through a banking house of that city on Thursday last, the deal was consummated.

The larger part of its stock was owned in New York, and John E. Searles of New York was the largest individual holder. The transfer of the Searles shares to the Pennsylvania included securities amounting, it is said, to $2,250,000. This gave the purchasing railroad a majority of the stock and entire control. President Wilson has just made the following statement concerning the deal:

"The report of the sale of the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railroad to the Pennsylvania Railroad is correct. My belief is that the late owners of the former road reached a conclusion to sell rather suddenly, and it was probably stimulated somewhat by the recent action of the Baltimore Appeal Tax Court in deciding to tax the property of the road. The late owners invested in the property with the distinct and clear understanding that it was free from taxation for thirty years. After expenses and fixed charges were provided for, all the surplus for the last four years has been invested in improvements, and therefore no dividends have been paid.

"I think it exceedingly fortunate that the road has fallen into the possession of the Pennsylvania, a company everywhere known for its broad and liberal policy. I do not anticipate any radical changes in either the management or the policy of the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic, unless the present owners are subject to such additional burdens as will make it necessary to advance rates. Should this condition of things transpire, it would, in my opinion, be more loss to the City of Baltimore than the amount of taxes it is proposed to collect, even if they could be collected after a lawsuit."

Mr. Wilson said that in all probability the Pennsylvania's control would not be manifested until the next stockholders' meeting, which will not be held until early in November. Then a Board of Directors named by the present owners will mark the change.

Boy Killed by His Own Shotgun.

THOMPSONVILLE, Conn., Sept. 4.—Douglas Upson, aged sixteen years, of this place, was shot in Suffield this morning by the accidental discharge of his shotgun. He was climbing over a fence when the gun was discharged, the trigger having caught on a rail. The whole charge of shot entered his body under the heart, killing him almost instantly.

WOMAN BARBER IN COURT.

Half Shave She Gave Sunday Cost Her Husband $55.

Mrs. Rochalie Lesso, a comely Italian woman with snapping black eyes, stood before Magistrate Meade in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday accused of having violated the Sunday closing law by shaving a man the day before. She is associated with her husband in conducting a small barber shop at 13½ Oliver Street, and her cleverness with the razor is the magnetic feature of the shop. At the time of her arrest seven men were in her shop playing cards for money. Upon being taken to the police station each one of the card players protested that he was waiting his turn to be shaved, and played cards only to pass away the time.

In imperfect English Mrs. Lesso told the Magistrate that she "shava only one man" on Sunday and that she "shava him not vera mooch." It was disclosed that this customer made his escape from the shop, after the arrival of the police, with but one half of his face shaved. Mrs. Lesso's husband employed a lawyer, but Magistrate Meade terminated the case by fining the woman $5. The money was paid and the couple hurried back to their little barber shop where they were both found diligently plying their razors yesterday afternoon.

"My wife is a gooda barber," said the man, "but the half a face she shava last Sunday costa me fifty-five dollar. I paya the fine, and giva forty dollar to a lawyer, besides ten dollar to anoder man."

Took Life Rather than Go to Court.

Rather than face his wife in the Morrisania Police Court and answer a charge of abandonment, Herman Nafz, a woodcutter, of 554 Bergen Avenue, killed himself late Sunday night with a revolver. He separated from his wife and children about two weeks ago, and Mrs. Nafz went to live at 602 East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street. He went there and raised a fuss, and she had him arrested for abandonment and disturbing the peace. He was released on bail and was to have appeared in the police court yesterday.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Brooklyns Take Two Games from New Yorks by One Run.

STEADY PITCHING COUNTED

At Critical Stages the Twirlers for the League Leaders Showed Coolness—Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	80	36	.690
Boston	73	44	.624
Philadelphia	75	46	.620
Baltimore	66	48	.579
Cincinnati	66	52	.559
St. Louis	69	54	.561
Chicago	60	60	.500
Pittsburg	60	58	.508
Louisville	53	65	.449
New York	49	67	.422
Washington	41	76	.350
Cleveland	19	105	.153

Results of League Games Yesterday.

MORNING GAMES.

Brooklyn, 3; New York, 2
Philadelphia, 3; Washington 2.

AFTERNOON GAMES.

Brooklyn, 5; New York, 4
Boston, 4, Baltimore, 1.
Cincinnati, 6; Cleveland, 3 (first game.)
Cincinnati, 8; Cleveland, 1 (second game.)
Pittsburg, 7; Chicago, 2 (first game.)
Pittsburg, 4; Chicago 4 (second game.)
Philadelphia, 17; Washington, 0.
Louisville, 14; St. Louis, 2 (first game.)
St. Louis, 2; Louisville, 1 (second game.)

Games To-day.

New York in Brooklyn.
Baltimore in Boston
Pittsburg in Chicago.
Louisville in St. Louis

The Brooklyns landed two more victories yesterday, defeating the New Yorks in both games by one run.

The morning game, which was played at Washington Park, Brooklyn, furnished a most stirring finish for about 6,200 enthusiasts.

The Brooklyns batted out a victory in their last inning, after the game seemed hopelessly lost. The home team scored first by getting a run on a fluke. There were two out when Van Haltren was compelled to drop an easy fly because the sun shone in his eyes. When the New Yorks made two runs in the eighth, the Brooklyns' stock took a drop, inasmuch as Gettig was pitching surprisingly well. The uncertainties of the game came in the following inning, and Gettig collapsed after two were out in the last inning. Kennedy was carded as the Brooklyns' next batter, but as he had done so poorly in the early inning Anderson was sent to the bat instead. Gettig could not locate the plate and Anderson reached first. When Jones, the next batter, hit safely the crowd took courage and there went up a yell that did not do Gettig's nerves any good. His was a trying position, as the Brooklyns' best batters were to face him. Keeler followed with a safe hit, filling the bases. At this stage every Brooklyn rooter was on his feet yelling like mad. The home players were affected in a similar manner. Jennings then drove the ball toward third base. Grady got his hands on the ball, but it came almost too fast to handle. This let in Anderson with the tying run. Gettig was clearly demoralized. Then came the end. Kelley hit safely into centre field, and Jones sprinted across the plate with the winning run. The crowd swarmed on the field and made a rush for the Brooklyn players. All but Kelley escaped to the clubhouse. Every one wanted to get to him and shake him by the hand.

Grady was called away from the bedside of his dying brother to play. A telegram notifying him of the death of his brother was handed to him after the game, and he left for his home immediately.

The Brooklyns crossed the river, and played the afternoon game at the Polo Grounds, where nearly 7,500 persons had assembled. The locals had out a poor team. Grady's place was taken by Martin. Davis injured his hand in the morning game and had to lie off. Hardesty taking his place. Incidentally, Hardesty had much to do with the locals' defeat in this game. In the eighth inning, when the Brooklyns secured their winning lead, Hardesty muffed a thrown ball, losing a chance to retire Anderson, who was caught off first base. Had he fielded the ball cleanly, as it eventually turned out, the side would have been retired without a run. In the New Yorks' eighth inning things looked bad for the Brooklyns. The locals had two men on bases with none out, and then three on bases with only one out, but Hughes steadied down in his pitching, fooled Seymour on strikes, and did not allow Van Haltren to hit outside of the diamond.

In the second inning, singles by Martin and Hardesty and Seymour's three-bagger netted the locals two runs. In the following inning two bases on balls, a sacrifice by Doyle, O'Brien's two-bagger, and a couple of wild throws by Farrell netted the locals two more runs. The Brooklyns' run in the fifth came from singles by Farrell and Jennings and a fumble by Van Haltren. Keeler retired from the game in the eighth inning because of an injured knee. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
J. Halt'n, cf	1	0	2	0	0	Jones, cf	...1	2	2	0	0
O'Brien, lf	...1	1	1	0	0	Keeler, rf	...0	1	1	0	0
Grady, 3b	...0	0	0	3	0	Jennings, 1b	.0	1	13	0	0
Davis, ss	...0	1	3	4	0	Kelley, lf	...1	2	3	0	0
Doyle, 1b	...0	1	11	0	0	Daly, 2b	...0	0	3	2	1
Gleason, 2b	.0	1	1	3	0	Dahlen, ss	.0	0	2	3	0
Foster, rf	..0	0	3	0	0	Casey, 3b	...0	1	3	2	0
Wilson, c	...0	2	2	0	0	McGuire, c	..0	0	0	2	0
Gettig, p	0	1	0	0	0	Kennedy, p	.0	0	0	4	0
						†Anderson	..1	0	0	0	0
Total	2	7	*26	10	0	Total	5	9	27	14	1

*Two out when winning run was scored. †Batted for Kennedy in ninth inning.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	—3

Home run—Foster. Three-base hit—O'Brien. Two-base hit—Jones. First base by error—New York, 1. Left on bases—New York, 4; Brooklyn, 11. Struck out—By Gettig, 1. Stolen bases—Jones, Kelley, Dahlen. Base on balls—Off Kennedy, 1; off Gettig, 8. Double plays—Dahlen and Jennings; Gleason, unassisted. Wild pitches—Kennedy, 1; Gettig, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Dwyer.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, cf	0	0	0	0	0	V. Halt'n, cf	.0	0	0	1	1
Keeler, rf	...1	1	2	0	0	O'Brien, lf	...1	2	1	0	0
Anderson, rf	.0	0	2	0	1	Foster, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Jennings, 1b	.1	1	8	0	0	Doyle, 1b	0	1	8	0	0
Kelley, cf	0	1	0	0	0	Gleason, 2b	.1	1	2	2	2
Daly, 2b	1	0	3	3	1	Wilson, c	...0	1	10	2	0
Dahlen, ss	..0	0	1	1	0	Martin, 3b	..1	1	2	5	1
Casey, 3b	...1	0	4	0	0	Hardesty, ss	.1	2	2	0	1
Farrell, c	1	2	7	4	2	Seymour, p	..0	2	0	6	0
Hughes, p	0	1	0	4	1						
Total	5	6	27	12	5	Total	4	10	27	16	5

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	—5
New York	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4

First base by errors—New York, 2; Brooklyn, 3. Left on bases—New York, 9; Brooklyn, 7. Bases on balls—Off Hughes, 6; off Seymour, 6. Struck out—By Hughes, 8; by Seymour, 9. Three-base hit—Seymour. Two-base hits—O'Brien, Gleason, Farrell. Sacrifice hit—Doyle. Stolen bases—O'Brien, Gleason, 2, Keeler, Casey, 2. Double play—Martin and Doyle. Hit by pitched ball—Foster and Dahlen. Passed ball—Wilson. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Dwyer.

Louisvilles Win and Lose.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4.—St. Louis and Louisville broke even to-day. The first game was a farce. St. Louis played miserably in the field, and Young's curves were batted all over the lot. The second game was well played and was replete with sensational plays. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2
Louisville	1	4	0	1	5	1	2	0	0	—14

Base hits—St. Louis, 7; Louisville, 18. Errors—St. Louis, 5; Louisville, 3. Batteries—St. Louis, Young, McBride, and Schreckengost; Louisville, Philippi and Zimmer.

SECOND GAME.

St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Base hits—St. Louis, 6; Louisville, 3. Errors—St. Louis, 3; Louisville, 2. Batteries—St. Louis, Power and Schreckengost; Louisville, Wood and Zimmer. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Latham. Attendance, 11,700.

Cincinnatis Win Two Games.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 4.—The Cincinnatis won both games from the Clevelands today by superior playing. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Cincinnati	1	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	x	—6
Cleveland	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—3

Base hits—Cincinnati, 10; Cleveland, 12. Error—Cincinnati, 1; Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Cincinnati, Hawley and Peitz; Cleveland, Hughey and McAllister.

SECOND GAME.

Cincinnati	1	0	0	4	2	0	1	0	x	—8
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Base hits—Cincinnati, 9; Cleveland, 4. Errors—Cincinnati, 2; Cleveland, 6. Batteries—Cincinnati, Taylor and Wood; Cleveland, Schmidt and Duncan. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and Connolly. Attendance, 1,650.

Pittsburgs Win and Play a Tie Game.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—The Pittsburgs bunched hits off Griffith in three innings, and Chicago's inability to hit Tannehill's pitching gave Pittsburg the first game. The Chicagos went to pieces at the start of the second game, and, although they batted Chesbro's pitching freely, could do no better than make the score a tie. The game was called on account of darkness. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	2	—7

Base hits—Chicago, 9; Pittsburg, 13. Errors—Chicago, 1; Pittsburg, 3. Batteries—Chicago, Griffith and Chance; Pittsburg, Tannehill and Schriver.

SECOND GAME.

Chicago	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	—4
Pittsburg	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—4

Base hits—Chicago, 12; Pittsburg, 9. Errors—Chicago, 6; Pittsburg, 2. Batteries—Chicago, Taylor, Donahue, and Chance; Pittsburg, Chesbro and Bowerman. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McDonald. Attendance, 6,700.

Two Victories for Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—It required ten innings for the Philadelphias to defeat the Washingtons this morning. McFarland pitched a good game, and would have won but for the errors of Stafford and Barry. In the afternoon game the home team won as it pleased. Scores:

MORNING GAME.

Washington	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	—3

Base hits—Washington, 9; Philadelphia, 5. Errors—Washington, 4; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries, Washington, McFarland and Roach; Philadelphia, Pratt and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Hunt. Attendance, 3,643.

AFTERNOON GAME.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Philadelphia	0	3	0	0	7	3	0	4	.	—17

Base hits—Washington, 5; Philadelphia, 18. Errors—Washington, 5; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Washington, Weyhing and Roach; Philadelphia, Frazer and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Hunt. Attendance, 8,319.

Boston, 4; Baltimore, 1.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—Boston won to-day by good work on the bases. Willis was wild and was hit hard, especially in the ninth, but sharp fielding by the Bostons kept their opponents' score down. Smith of Baltimore was put out of the game in the fifth for striking Umpire McGarr. Score:

Boston	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	.	—4
Baltimore	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Boston, 7; Baltimore, 11. Errors—Baltimore, 3. Batteries—Boston, Willis and Bergen; Baltimore, Howell, Robinson, and Smith. Umpires—Messrs. Snyder and McGarr. Attendance, 8,700.

THE HORSE SHOW AT NEWPORT.

Cottagers Display Their Stock at the Annual Exhibition—The List of Prize Winners.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 4.—The third season of the Newport Horse Show opened at the Casino this afternoon.

The exhibition was larger and more popular than ever, and the arrangements were perfect in every respect. The weather was excellent, and the cool breeze which blew over the grounds made the conditions perfect.

The last class was not judged until darkness had set in, and then very few of the spectators were in evidence.

As for the display of gowns by the ladies, nothing handsomer has been seen in any open-air affair in the social history of Newport.

One of the prettiest and most attractive classes of the exhibition was Class 27, ladies' single horse, shown before carriage with the lady driving. The prize of $50 was offered by Lispenard Stewart. For this class there were seventeen entries, and all but five appeared in the ring.

Mrs. William E. Carter drove her handsome bay mare Powder Puff, and exhibited remarkable horsemanship. She was charmingly attired in white, with a large black hat. As she speeded around the ring hearty applause was heard from the boxes and reserved-seat stand.

Miss Beach drove Robert L. Gerry's brown mare Schoolgirl superbly, while Miss Angelica Gerry handled Gay Paree very well.

An artful and pretty bay mare belonging to William P. Thompson was driven splendidly by Miss Anna Sands, who was gowned in white. Miss Beatrice Mills drove her chestnut mare Nita, and Miss Willing drove Harry Payne Whitney's bay mare Elegance.

Miss Lawson drove Glorious Kid; Mrs. Wilson, Hurrah, for E. D. Jordan, and Mrs. Squires drove Mrs. Bantam, belonging to Miss Grosvenor.

Miss Mills won first prize, Miss Lawson second, Miss Willing third, and Miss Gerry fourth.

In Class 45, hunters, there were thirteen entries, and all but four appeared in the ring.

In the jaunting-car class Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Richard McCreery drove handsome traps, as did Fitzpatrick, head coachman for Harry Payne Whitney. The prizes in this class went to Messrs. McCreery, Whitney, and Vanderbilt, in the order named.

In the harness and saddle horse class W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., drove and rode his bay mare Virginia, which was one of the prettiest exhibits shown.

Others who rode or drove during the afternoon were Mrs. Ladenburg, Miss Holloway, Mrs. Beach, Mr. Strauss, Robert L. Gerry, and Sidney Holloway.

SUMMARY.

Novice saddle horses, Class 40—Horses over 14 hands 1 inch which have never won a ribbon at any recognized horse show.—First, Consolation, blk. g., 15.2, 6 years, J. Holloway; second, Polonaise, b. m., 15.0¾, 7 years, Charles S. Phillips; third, Queenston, br. m., Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson; fourth, Pisgah, ch. g., 15.3, 4 years, Chestnut Hill Stock Farm.

Novice—Horses over 14 hands 1 inch which have never won a ribbon at any recognized horse show; 38 entries.—First, Glorious Gladys, b. m., 16.1, 6 years, Thomas W. Lawson; second, Diplomat, b. g., 16.1, 6 years, Chestnut Hill Stock Farm; third, Primrose, b. m., 15.2, 6 years, Strauss & Hexter; fourth, Elegance, b. m., 15.1¾, 6 years, H. P. Whitney.

Class 30—Victoria and pair, horse to count 50, carriage, &c., 50.—First, Sunlight, b. g., 15.3, aged, and Aspiration, b. g., 15.3, aged, H. P. Whitney; second, Amazon, b. g., 16.1, and Hercules, b. g., 16.1, Robert L. Gerry.

Class 6—For the best harness and saddle horse, to be shown in harness first and under saddle afterward.—First, Warwick, r. g., 15.0½, aged, Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson; second, Gorgeous, b. g., 15.2, 6 years, T. W. and Miss Gladys Lawson; third, Consolation, blk. g., 15.2, 6 years, J. Holloway; fourth, Lady Margaret, ch. m., 16, 4 years, W. A. Jamison.

Class 25—Jaunting cars, horse 50 per cent., carriage, &c., 50 per cent.—First, Mike, br. g., 7 years, Richard McCreery; second, Aspiration, b. g., 15.3 hands, aged, H. P. Whitney; third, Killarney, b. g., 16.3 hands, 6 years, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.

Class 24—Road teams, 4 years old or over.—First, C. F. Bates; second, Richard McCreery.

Class 27—Ladies' single horses, to be shown before carriage, lady to drive.—First, Nita, ch. m., 15.1½ hands, 6 years, Miss Beatrice Mills; second, Glorious Kid, b. g., 15.2½ hands, 8 years, T. W. & A. Lawson; third, Elegance, b. m., 15.1¾ hands, 6 years, H. P. Whitney; fourth, Gay Paree, blk. g., 14.1 hands, 6 years, Miss Angelica L. Gerry.

Miss Mills drove her own horse, Miss Lawson drove Glorious Kid, and Miss Gerry drove her horse.

Class 32—The Aquidneck Stakes, guaranteed value $300, horses 15.2 hands and upward, in single harness; any horse having won a championship or more than one blue ribbon barred:—First, Glorious Arthur, b. g., 15.2 hands, 6 years, Thomas W. Lawson; second, Artful, b. m., 14.3 hands, 6 years, William P. Thompson; third, Attractive, ch. m., 14.3½ hands, 5 years, Strauss & Hexter; fourth, Elegance, b. m., 15.1¾ hands, 6 years, H. P. Whitney.

Class 36—Horse up to carrying 175 pounds.—First, Gorgeous, b. g., 15.2, 6 years, T. W. and Miss Gladys Lawson; second, Cigarette, b. g., 15.2, 6 years, Miss Gladys Mills; third, Lady Margaret, ch. m., 16, 4 years, W. A. Jamison; fourth, Sir Larry, ch. g., 15.2, 6 years, New Rochelle Training Quarters.

Class 3—Single horse for ladies' phaeton.—First, The Whirl of the Town, b. g., 14.3½, 8 years, C. F. Bates; second, Attraction, br. g., 14.3½, 8 years, Strauss & Hexter; third, Madge Kendall, br. m., 15.1¼, 5 years, E. D. Jordan; fourth, Boy in Blue, gr. g., 15, 7 years, Strauss & Hexter.

Class 45—Hunter, performance over six successive jumps, five feet high, to carry a minimum weight of 140 pounds.—First, Birthday, ch. m., 15.3, J. Holloway; second, Chapple, 4, b. g., 16, Mrs. N. K. Hayes; third, Uncle Sam, b. g., 15.3, J. Holloway; fourth, ch. g., 16, Charles G. Treat, United States Army.

TENNIS AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Sept. 4.—The finals in the Ruggles Cup tennis tournament, between Henry G. Trevor and Stewart Waller, were played here this morning. The courts were rather heavy after the rain which fell here last night, and there were many bad balls as a result. The play, however, after the first set, was exceedingly fast. Trevor, despite the fact that he had not played for some time, put up a remarkably strong game. Waller, as in his game with J. W. Barney on Thursday, was decidedly erratic at the beginning of the match, but improved in the two last sets. In the last set he killed Trevor's long drives with surprising ease, playing all around his adversary. In the final round Waller beat Trevor, 3—6, 6—3, 6—1. The match between Waller and W. Rosseter Betts, the present holder of the cup, will be played off during the week.

EMPIRE CITY TRACK OPEN

More Than 12,000 Persons Present to Honor the Splendid Park.

SPORT WAS OF A HIGH CLASS

Mr. Ketcham's Cresceus Won the Free-for-All in Straight Heats—Oscar L. Took the 2:18 Pacing Event.

After months of hard labor to build an up-to-date trotting track, where last year was a wild tract of forest, ex-Corporation Counsel William H. Clark had the satisfaction yesterday afternoon of seeing his work bear fruit. From out of the pine and cedar wood which a year ago stood about midway between Mount Vernon and Yonkers, there had risen a magnificent park, the home of the Empire City Trotting Club, as yet unfinished, but yet sufficiently complete to hold a light harness meeting. There yesterday more than 12,000 holiday enthusiasts greeted the return to New York of the light-harness racer that has been missing from the vicinity of New York for several years. It was a royal welcome that this crowd gave to the typical American horse, and a splendid tribute of acknowledgment to Mr. Clark for his effort to revive the sport in New York that twenty or thirty years ago brought out crowds numbering sometimes 20,000 to the old Fashion Course.

Pessimists who have continued ever since Fleetwood Park was cut through for city streets to proclaim that trotting and pacing were dead forever in New York were signally silenced when the contenders for the first heat scored down the track yesterday, for the crowd burst into an enthusiastic shout of welcome that effectually answered the croakings of the pessimists.

The track had sprung up almost like one of the marvelous palaces that Aladdin's genii are credited with having built, and on it there was in progress one of the largest meetings given on the Grand Circuit. The best light-harness horses in the world were there to contest for rich prizes, and there were contests yesterday on the scarcely beaten track that sent the spectators into a fever of enthusiasm. The big cantilever grand stand was crowded with men and women, and the lawn and paddock presented a lively, bustling scene, for there were gathered about 4,000 persons who could not find seats in the grand stand, which was filled almost to its full seating capacity of 7,000. An additional thousand gathered in the clubhouse, and all of the 12,000 were as interested in looking over the grounds and the surrounding country between heats as they were in watching the contests when the horses were given the word to go.

To the east of the track the waters of Long Island Sound could be seen through the sparsely grown woods, and on all other sides there rolled the pleasant country places of Westchester County. The infield was the only bit of scenery at all unpleasant to the eye, but that will be remedied in a week or so. It is to be sown in spots, and the uneven surface does not look well, but by next season the infield will be covered with grass.

HARD TO GET TO THE TRACK.

There is one thing about the meeting, however, that must be remedied if the management expects to draw large crowds, and that is the transportation facilities. The management has strained every effort to make matters comfortable for its patrons, and it made arrangements with the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company for special trains to be run to Mt. Vernon. But once the visitor arrives at Mt. Vernon he must be crowded into a trolley car that sometimes runs and sometimes waits on a switch for a car going in the opposite direction to pass or else must pay the drivers of ancient wagons 25 cents for transportation to the track. Most of the women who did not drive up to the track yesterday were obliged to walk a mile or else be crowded into the trolley cars and vendors' wagons, and those who did walk were annoyed on the way up by finding the roads crowded with crap games and skin "ten-pin" games that were run on the roadside by some of the Bowery gamblers from New York.

A VISIT FROM THE SHERIFF.

Sheriff Molloy of Westchester County visited the track during the day, and for a time had the bookmakers and auction pool sellers on tenter hooks. They eventually read the betting law to him, and satisfied him that they did not go beyond its limits, and he went away satisfied. But the roadside gamblers were not molested. They did not have to read the betting law nor any other law to the Sheriff, and they and their capers reaped a harvest before and after the races.

As soon as the five bookmakers and the auction pool sellers found that they could proceed, the betting in the small ring became lively, and the visitors had all the opportunity they wanted to put down bets.

The Manhattan free-for-all trotting race, for which a purse of $5,000 was hung up, was the principal attraction on the programme. It brought together a field of horses that are at the top notch of speed just now, after having come down the line of the Grand Circuit, and resulted in two good contests, both heats being won by George Ketcham's Cresceus, 2:07¼. There were some features of the race that were not at all to the liking of the spectators principally the unnecessary scoring for the word, which was occasioned by Ketcham, the driver of Cresceus, refusing to come up with the others when there appeared to be a good chance to go. Bingen, 2:06¾, sold as the choice in the pools, but in the first heat he did not go well, and at the end finished fifth.

CRESCEUS WON EASILY.

The heat was won without much effort, by Cresceus, and then the circuit followers rushed over one another to buy pools on Cresceus. They remembered how, after going the second heat at Hartford last week in 2:09, he had been beaten afterward in 2:10¼ by Captain Jack, and they made up their minds that he had been reserved for the Stallion Stakes. But most of the pools on him had been bought up by his owner-driver, and he was made the choice in the second heat.

This he won without making a false step, Bingen breaking on the back stretch, and being outside of the distance flag when it fell. Charley Herr, a strong, true trotter, was second to Cresceus in both heats.

The Mosholu 2:15 pacing class was another vent that was won in straight heats. Billy Andrews, Cox's big bay stallion entered by the Empire Farms, got away with the first and second heats without having to extend himself very much, and Dariel, 2:07½, second in the first heat and third in the second heat, got second money.

Owyhee did not look to be the best horse in the 2:20 Van Cortlandt trot, but he led all the way in the two heats and won both of them. Palm Leaf, the best-looking animal in the race, was second.

That Edward S. did not win the 2:18 pacing class was due entirely to the fact that his driver, Scott Hudson, became excited at the finish in the third heat. Oscar L. had won the first heat and finished second in the next, which was won by Edward S. The third heat a quarter of a mile from the finish looked to be at the mercy of Edward S., who was five lengths in front. But when Hudson became excited Edward S. broke, and so did two others behind him. Oscar L., who was fifth, came fast, and just nipped Belle Cannon out on the post and won the deciding heat and the race.

EXHIBITION BY COBWEBS.

Between the races Nathan Straus drove his chestnut gelding Cobwebs an exhibition quarter of a mile against time, and A. E. Perrier of Buffalo drove his True Chimes a half mile against time. Cobwebs is a favorite with those who visit the Speedway, and as he scored for the word at the three-quarter pole a cheer greeted him and his driver. He got the word at the first attempt, and his satin coat glistened in the sun as he flew over the hard track. Faster and faster he went as he neared the judges' stand, and those without watches expected he had made the quarter near to 30 seconds. But the judges hung out 0:32¾, and the crowd was disappointed. Mr. Perrin had more success with True Chimes. He drove the trotter to a road wagon weighing forty-two pounds, and made the half in 1:02¾.

THE SUMMARIES.

First Race.—The Mosholu, 2:15 pacing. Purse of $3,000.

Billy Andrews, b. s., by Bow Bells-May Hudson, (Burch)	1	1
Dariel, b. m., (Spear)	2	3
Johnny Agan, b. g., (Miller)	4	2
Free Bond, b. g., (F. Miller)	3	4
Jerseyman, br. s., (O'Neill)	6	5
Scapegoat, b. g., (Haywood)	5	6
Blaze Boy, ch. g., (Hudson)	8	7
Russell B., b. s., (Kelly)	7	8

Time—2:07½; 2:07¼.

Second Race.—The Manhattan, free-for-all class. Trotting stallions. Purse of $5,000.

Cresceus, ch. s., by Robert McGregor-Mabel, (Ketchum)	1	1
Charley Herr, b. h., (Kelly)	2	2
Monterey, ch. s., (Williams)	5	3
Askey, br. s., (Tanner)	3	dis
Benton, M., ch. s., (Kerrick)	4	dis
Oakland Baron, b. s., (Kinney)	6	dis
Dare Devil, blk. s., (Geers)	7	dr

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Three-Quarters.	Mile.
First heat	0:33¾	1:04¼	1:37½	2:10¼
Second heat	0:32½	1:03¾	1:36	2:07¼

THIRD RACE.—2:18 Class; pacing. Purse, $1,800.

Oscar L., ch. g., by Alcantara-Cambridge Girl, (McKenney)	1	2 1
Edward S., ch. g., by Hinder Wilkes, (Anderson)	8	1 3
Belle Cannon, b. m., (Geers)	2	3 2
Actuary, br. s., (Kelly)	3	5 7
Gov. Bushnell, b. g., (Critchfield)	5	6 4
Sir Arthur, blk. g., (Whelpley)	6	4 5
Edmond, b. g., (Devine)	4	7 8
Brent Wells, ch. g., (McDonald)	7	8 6
Prince Pugh, ch. s., (Boardman)	Dis.	

Time—2:14¾; 2:12¾; 2:15½.

FOURTH RACE.—The Van Cortlandt; 2:20 Class, trotting. Purse, $3,000.

Owybee, b. s., by Charles Derby-Ida Wood, (McHenry)	1	1
Palm Leaf, b. g., (McCarthy)	2	2
Dollade Wilkes, blk. m., (Hyde)	4	3
The Queen, blk. m., (Geers)	3	5
Royal Baron, b. s., (Spears)	5	4
Valpa, b. m., (R. Miller)	Dis.	

Time—2:14; 2:11¼.

RACING TO THE TRACK.

Drivers of Fleet Roadsters Enjoyed Many Lively Tests of Speed Over the Westchester Roads.

That portion of Westchester County where the Empire City Trotting Club's track is situated, and which lies south of White Plains, has been noted for many years for its magnificent drives, and almost every man in New York who owns a good roadster, or who has owned one, has at some time or other driven over the Westchester roads. Never before, however, in one day did so many good roadsters go at their best speed over the roads as was the case yesterday, when the track was opened. It seemed, after 11 o'clock in the morning, as if the roads were fairly alive with horses and vehicles.

The handsome road horse, drawing, in most cases, a light road wagon, was in the majority, but there were many splendid carriage horses that sped along in front of heavy victorias, landaus, and other equipages. Almost every horse was headed in the same direction. The Mecca of all, of course, was the Empire City Trotting Club's new track.

There was as much sport almost on the way up as there was at the track, for impromptu brushes were in order all the way up between the men who try each other's horses daily on the Speedway.

The procession of roadsters began at the lower end of Central Park and made its way up through the Park to the Seventh Avenue entrance. The straight road up Seventh Avenue was taken then, but there was little or no speeding there, for the mounted police were on the alert. However, once across the Seventh Avenue bridge and past Huber's roadhouse, the fun began. There is an almost straight run up Jerome Avenue until it skirts Woodlawn Cemetery, and then the avenue branches off to the west and extends straight away toward Dunwoodie. All along this stretch of the road there is clear sailing, and it was taken advantage of yesterday for every inch of space it could afford.

Just before Jerome Avenue crosses the trolley track running between Yonkers and Mount Vernon the turn into the Empire City Club's grounds is made, and there all brushes ended.

"Gabe" Case, one of the old school, was in the van of the procession, with the pair of bays that serve him on the Speedway. Then came Alexander Newberger with Smilax, Daniel Finn with Buckwa, and close behind him A. L. Kerker with Atteka.

William Riley, who up to yesterday would not think of missing a thoroughbred meeting, was out in the procession behind Slater's pacer that travels better than 2:10, and Samuel Kopp was out in a new road wagon behind his chestnut gelding, John G. Henry Zahn, who would travel to Goshen to see a trot, was in the long string behind a bay gelding that showed the dust to many it met on the way. Fred Dietz, Secretary of the old Fleetwood Driving Club, was out behind his handsome pair, Bright Hope and Rowena. J. G. Stack was seated comfortably in a pneumatic sulky behind Jubilee Wilkes, and Walter Kilpatrick joined the throng with the black gelding Beverley, 2:24½. The dust flew in the faces of many when George A. Coleman flashed along behind the bay gelding Schuyler, and D. N. Wilbur was another who was a hard one to chase as he sat behind Honest John, 2:18¾.

Pretty little Alice B. seemed to skim over the Jerome Avenue road with Mr. and Mrs. Pirung, and Daniel O'Dell was given a clear road when it was noted by some of the ambitious drivers that he was driving the Speedway crack Quadriga, 2:08¾. James McCreery, with a bay mare that stepped perfectly, tried to take the measure of Capt. McDonald's gray gelding, Flash, 2:21¼, but found it was a hopeless task.

It was dusk when the drivers started down from the track, but there was as much sport as ever on the way down, and the roadhouses ere filled as they have not been filled before since the days when Judge Smith's place on Jerome Avenue was the rendezvous of Commodore Vanderbilt and his companions.

JOHNSON OF KANSAS CHOSEN.

He Will Be Active Manager of the Democratic National Committee's Work Until the Convention.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—J. G. Johnson of Kansas is to be the active manager of the work of the Democratic National Committee until the adjournment of the next National Convention. He is slated to assume charge of the permanent headquarters that will be opened in Chicago immediately after the conference to be held at the Auditorium a week from next Monday.

As Chairman of the Executive Committee he will direct the plans of organization now under consideration in a majority of the States. As a member of the Press Committee he will have plenary powers. His membership in the Ways and Means Committee was conferred to place the responsibility for the management of that important auxiliary of the National Committee directly on the shoulders of a National Committee man.

After the Chicago headquarters are established it is Mr. Johnson's intention practically to take up his residence in Chicago. The new Executive Committee will adopt a plan for performing a vast amount of preliminary campaign work that would have to be done next year within a space of a few months.

States likes Nebraska, Ohio, Iowa, and Kentucky, in which general elections are to be held in November, will be furnished with literature bearing upon the issues of Imperialism, trusts, and municipal ownership.

The party leaders make no secret of their intention to raise a large sum of money in Iowa, Kentucky, Ohio, and Nebraska.

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THE TROUBLES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

An anonymous, or rather a pseudonymous, contributor to The North American Review who signs himself "Diplomat" undertakes, in the current number of that periodical, to answer the article upon which we have heretofore commented in a previous number by Mr. SIDNEY BROOKS upon the Transvaal. Mr. BROOKS's suggestion, which seemed to us very sensible, was that, since the pretense of British suzerainty over the Transvaal was very irritating to the Boers and of no practical advantage to the British, Great Britain ought in her own interest to withdraw it. The rejoinder sets forth that if the claim of suzerainty is of no value to Great Britain then the withdrawal would be of no value to the Boers, and they ought not to give any value in return for it.

This reasoning mistakes the case. President KRUEGER has repeatedly offered to give privileges of unquestioned value in return for the withdrawal of this claim. It is contrary to the experience of all nations and of all individuals to assume that a sentimental grievance is upon that account a less efficient motive of action than the most "practical" injuries. "Damage," says Lord CLARENDON, "is more easily borne by generous minds than disgrace." The English assertion of superiority is regarded by the Boers as an intolerable disgrace, and they are willing to give a consideration to have it withdrawn. No "generous mind" will think less of them on that account. In fact, they are likely to make all the fiercer fight, if it comes to fighting, because they are capable of stickling on a point of honor. Why, then, should the English hesitate to give up something of no value to them and which is of value to the Boers for something which is of value to themselves?

Upon this point the argument of "Diplomat" does not seem to us to be of any validity. But we agree with him that this is not the real point at issue. He takes his real stand upon the right of a people who are in actual possession of a country to keep possession of it for the purpose of keeping it, if they choose to keep it, "behind the age." And that is undoubtedly the real issue. The defender of the Boers admits that they are leading "a belated form of existence," but he insists that that is their right, and that it is their right to prevent foreigners from coming in in sufficient numbers or obtaining sufficient civil rights to threaten the "belated" mode of existence of the Boers or to endanger the institutions by which that mode of existence is maintained.

That is without doubt the question. The more foreigners there are in the Transvaal the greater the insistence of the Boers that they shall have no part in the government of the country, lest they transform it. It is not alone the British. It is every European and American who desires to earn his living in the Transvaal who finds the restrictions imposed upon him intolerable. The Boers do not want more money; they do not want trade; they want to be let alone. They are taking issue not so much with Great Britain as with modern civilization. And that is an irrepressible conflict. While Great Britain, as the stronger party, is bound to use every effort to settle the conflict peaceably, it is a conflict that cannot be settled by any compromise whatever. And it must be settled against the Boers. Melancholy as their situation is, it is the result of the laws of nature against which these unfortunate people are fighting without the ghost of a chance of ultimate success. The fittest will survive. And really it seems almost absurd to encourage them by arguments the logical result of which would be not only that the British should evacuate India and leave it to the Hindoos, and that we should evacuate this continent and leave it to the hostile Indians, but that the Boers should evacuate the Transvaal and leave it to the natives whom they have displaced because the civilization they took with them, with all its imperfections, was higher than that which they found.

LET CUBA LEARN TO WALK.

It is evident that the authority of the United States cannot soon be altogether withdrawn from Cuba. When two such careful observers as Gen. FITZHUGH LEE and Gen. LEONARD WOOD differ radically in their recommendations, the Administration at Washington must be in doubt, and it is bound to give the benefit of the doubt to those who believe that it will be to the lasting interest of the people of Cuba to postpone for a while the experiment by Cubans of independent government.

Gen. LEE may be inspired to utter his views about the readiness of the Cubans to assume all the opportunities and responsibilities of self-government after careful study of the people. First as Consul General of the United States, during some of the most distressing months of Spanish effort to subdue the insurgents, and afterward as the Military Governor of a province, and always as a warm friend of the Cuban people, he has been confident of the ability of the Cubans to take care of themselves.

Gen. LEONARD WOOD has had a shorter experience with the Cubans than Gen. LEE. His military service on the island has been confined exclusively to the eastern province of Santiago. Owing, perhaps, to greater remoteness from headquarters than was the case with Gen. LEE, he has been afforded opportunity to exercise a greater degree of independence. There can be no question that the conditions in Santiago were more difficult to contend with than those in the more immediate neighborhood of Havana. No one will challenge the opinion that Gen. WOOD has demonstrated qualities of command and civil administration not at all common with the best of military men. Gen. WOOD says: "Wait; the Cubans are not yet ready to get along without our help and guidance."

Gen. LEE's opinion of the Cubans is not discreditable to him. The trouble may be, as Gen. WOOD suggests, without entering into a controversy with Gen. LEE, that all Cubans are not as fully prepared to abandon Spanish methods, to accept modern law and popular education, and to forget animosities bred of revolution and war, as are the Cubans it has been Gen. LEE's fortune to meet.

Although we gained possession of Puerto Rico more easily and completely than we secured control of Cuba, the opinion of the Insular Commission, that has just submitted a code of laws for Puerto Rico, sustains the view of Gen. WOOD rather than that of Gen. LEE. Puerto Rico is to have new laws, shaped as closely to the laws of the United States as is deemed practicable and wise. The people are to be trusted to choose their own municipal officers as soon as possible. They are to be relieved of unnecessary burdens of taxation. Their help is to be relied upon to maintain order. But the military arm is to be maintained as an assurance that the peace of the island shall not be disturbed by outbreaks incidental to the adoption of a new and better system of government.

It is evident, and we fancy that even the most zealous advocates of Cuban independence must admit the proposition, that "stable government," which we are bound to see established, is only to be assured to Cuba and the Cubans by an avoidance of haste. The disposition manifested by Gen. LEE should be regulated by the judgment of Gen. WOOD.

THE GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT.

In many respects the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which is being held this week in Philadelphia, promises to be one of the most successful reunions of the Union veterans of the war of the rebellion yet arranged. Philadelphia has met the veterans sympathetically, has expended time, money, and taste liberally to assure a creditable pageant, the North Atlantic Squadron will be in the Delaware to contribute homage and interest, and the President is to review the parade of the men who saved the Union.

With the assurance of private and public sanction of the events arranged for the gathering of the grizzled veterans—for few of the soldiers who fought from 1861 to 1865 are now without the gray crown of age—and with favorable weather conditions, the encampment will be, in so far as hospitality, private and public, can make it, a great success. With such a reception as Philadelphia is extending to them, the war veterans ought to be inspired to make the reunion responsive, in every worthy respect, to the highest expectations that can be entertained of a body of honorable patriots and soldiers.

In expressing the hope that this will be the case, we are not unmindful of the fact that there are influences at work, that they have been operating for years, and with prodigious and maleficent vigor for months, to turn this encampment chiefly to account as an occasion to denounce the administration of the Pension Bureau by Commissioner H. CLAY EVANS. In order to accomplish this result, the minds of many veterans have been wrought upon, sometimes through the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, by men who have, either through ignorance or stimulated greed, been led to believe that the pension business has been so attended to at Washington as to deprive worthy and distressed veterans of their proper share of the money that has been appropriated to sustain and gladden them when disabled through the service rendered thirty-four or more years ago.

The veterans of the Union will hear a report, at one of the business meetings of the encampment, from Col. R. B. BROWN, Col. H. B. CASE, Comrade C. A. ADAMS, Gen. JOHN PALMER, and Col. J. W. BURST, who recently, in the discharge of a duty imposed upon them at the last National Encampment, made an examination into the methods of the Pension Bureau. The discussion and disposition of that report will be the most important business of the encampment.

We do not care to anticipate the nature of the report. But the veterans have all had the same opportunity that the general reading public has had, to ascertain that no predecessor of Commissioner EVANS has conducted the affairs of the Pension Bureau with greater industry, honesty, and fairness than he has. If he has sometimes recommended that the soldier would do as well, and the country better, if the veteran would rely upon the Pension Bureau, and dispense with the pension claim agent, he has as often touched the root of all the clamor for his removal.

The Pension Commissioner deserves the commendation of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. For it to condemn him, as we trust it will not do, would be to discredit the veterans as fair men, as well as to embarrass and injure the President who wisely selected him.

COMMISSIONER BROWER AND THE CYCLE RACE.

It was a great day for the racing cyclists in Brooklyn yesterday. Park Commissioner BROWER turned over to a few score of them for the entire forenoon the whole of the fine cycle path that runs from the park to Coney Island on either side of the Ocean Parkway. They were not only permitted to take possession of it as completely as if it had been built for them and by them, but the noble boulevard between was also closed to riders and drivers of horses. Considerable expense had been incurred to put the path in racing condition. The whole force of police connected with the park and the boulevard appeared to be placed at the service of the racers, as, during a ride of two hours in the park not a guard of any sort was seen. The violations of the ordinances as to speed were numerous, mostly by young riders on their way to the race.

We do not know if Commissioner BROWER exceeded his official authority in this case, but it is clear that he exceeded the powers that he ought to possess. Doubtless the number of persons interested in wheel races is very large. It is estimated by the police that some 50,000 of them were gathered on the sides of the Ocean Parkway yesterday morning to witness what they could of the races. A free spectacle of this sort is sure to be attractive to an immense crowd on such a holiday. That would have been as true of a horse race as of a cycle race. There is no reason why one is not as much within the proper uses of a public boulevard as the other. But if Mr. BROWER had been asked by the Brooklyn Riding Club to surrender the boulevard to its members for a trial of speed between their horses he would hardly have listened patiently to the request. On the basis of the precedent that he has established the request might now easily take the form of a demand. The Ocean Parkway and the cycle path on either side of it are public property devoted to public uses, and they should at all times and especially on common holidays, like yesterday, be free to the public. The Commissioner made a bad blunder in violating this plain public right, and it is to be hoped that he will not on any other occasion or under any circumstances repeat it.

INDIANS AND CIVILIZATION.

There were two incidents reported in yesterday's paper which to a superficial observer might seem to illustrate, one with a suggestion of tragedy, the other in pure farce, the imperviousness to civilization of the North American Indian. One was the announcement that some Mexican Indians are endeavoring to procure ammunition in Belize for the purpose of resisting the payment of taxes on their favorite beverage of aguardiente. The other relates how a number of Osage Indians in Oklahoma, each of whom owns 900 acres of land and receives $50 in cash from the Government every three months, are solemnly going through the bankruptcy court with the amiable and undisguised purpose of cheating their creditors out of honest debts.

But objections to paying taxes are by no means confined to "Indians not taxed." The Caucasian millionaire, it is true, does not resort to the harsh methods of the Mexican Indian, but swears off the obnoxious levies. Still there have been whites engaged in the manufacture, sale, or consumption of "moonshine," who were so far below the level of civilization attained by the millionaire that the only way of escaping taxation that occurred to them was the crude one of killing an Inspector of Internal Revenue. It is true, however, that they seem to have found a way more in accordance with the dictates of civilization, since it is a long time ago that the latest killing of an Inspector was reported.

As to this Oklahoma business, it is really a proof of the spread of the ameliorating influences of civilization. That a whole tribe of solvent debtors should determine to go through bankruptcy and come out without a stain upon their characters and with a neat and becoming coat of whitewash in place alike of their native copper and of the war paint with which they would formerly have covered it upon being summoned to pay debts it was not convenient to pay denotes a high and novel appreciation of the "white man's way." Evidently nobody can take advantage of a bankruptcy law until he knows there is such a thing; and that is a great advance in knowledge on the part of the Osages. It is so great an advance as to suggest that the discovery was made for them by some paleface. The indignant Caucasian creditors may be commended to look for some Caucasian jurist as the real author of their woes.

It is reported that Mr. MCCARTNEY of the Street Cleaning Department is to be displaced and his position given to one NAGLE, a favorite of Mr. CROKER. Mr. MCCARTNEY's retirement is only a question of time, and the unfortunate condition of his health may readily serve as an excuse for hastening it. He has had a hard time of it. It was undoubtedly his desire to follow as closely as he could in the way so well laid out by the lamented Col. WARING. He expressed that desire not only to his predecessor but in public, and there is no doubt that he was sincere. He began by retaining a number of the men who had done such excellent work under WARING, and he tried faithfully to keep up the standard that had been set for him. But the difference between him and WARING was that he did the best he could and not lose the support of the politicians and WARING did the best he could without regard to the politicians. We do not question that the result has been a bitter disappointment to Mr. MCCARTNEY, and it will not be the less bitter if it shall include his "turning down" for some one that will be less conscientious and more pliable than he.

JOHN R. MCLEAN, in The Cincinnati Enquirer, expresses the opinion that THOMAS JEFFERSON must have "looked down" upon "his children" assembled at Zanesville "with extreme emotion." Mr. MCLEAN is not an emotional politician, and he is not often ironical. In permitting this possibly equivocal remark to get into the columns of The Enquirer, is it possible that he intended to reflect upon the unfamiliarity of Ohio Democracy with JEFFERSON'S standard of grammar, or that he wished to sneer at a possible variance from Jeffersonian notions about Democracy? If he had said: "Looked down and applauded," we should have been without perplexity; but of course he couldn't.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Colorado has shown good taste and sound judgment in deciding to give its gold bullion exhibit at the Paris Fair the shape of a pyramid, instead of torturing it into the semblance of a more or less ponderous yellow woman. A statue of which the value of its material is the only, the chief, or even an important, claim to attention would merely illustrate the utter barbarism, the artistic immaturity, of those responsible for its existence, and could win from civilized critics nothing but laughter—laughter much more likely, moreover, to express contempt than amusement. This is not saying that a statue of gold never has been or never could be made of such merit as to deserve judicious admiration, but it would not serve Colorado's present entirely legitimate purpose to send to the exposition the realization of a real artist's conception of the beautiful. That purpose is to impress as many people as possible with the wealth of her mines, with the height of her rank among the gold-producing regions of the world. A gold statue would do that in inverse ratio to its excellence as a statue, while it would provoke ridicule in direct ratio to its lack of that excellence. Piled or molded into a pyramid, or any other simple geometric form, on the other hand, a million dollars' worth of gold will not be unworthy of anybody's thoughtful contemplation, and it will impressively advertise one of Colorado's just rights to the world's respect.

—An extremely interesting article on "Psychotherapy: or, Suggestion as a Cause and Cure of Disease," contributed by Dr. H. H. SEELYE to The Medical Record, not only goes far toward explaining and classifying the not infrequent successes achieved by almost every one of the charlatans, fraudulent or fanatical, who are just now making so many dupes among the ignorant and credulous, but it shows, what has so often been stated in this column, that all reputable physicians can, and some of them do, employ intelligently precisely the arts by which the "healers" of various sorts, using them without any knowledge of their nature or limitations, accomplish a minimum of good and a maximum of evil. The article is too long for paraphrasing here, but its subject is the subconscious or subliminal mind, its demonstrated influence over the organs and functions of the body, and the proper times and methods of making that influence conducive to physical well-being. By suggestion alone, and without resorting to anything at all closely approaching to hypnotism, Dr. SEELYE has repeatedly duplicated the most remarkable cures of the claimants to miraculous power, and like them has restored to almost instant health persons suffering from diseases apparently of the gravest character. He instances numerous cases of this sort, describing them, not in the incomprehensible jargon of the marvel-monger, but in the plain words of a man who knows what he is talking about and wants other people to do the same. The article deserves the attentive perusal of everybody who has been either interested or disquieted by the pretentions of the vulgar dealers in "faith," for it neither admits nor denies too much with regard to those pretentions, and throws welcome light into some dark corners of medicine and psychology. "Christian Science" and the related humbugs are evidently having the one good effect which we long ago said they might produce: they are fixing the attention of men of sense and learning on a valuable auxiliary to medication and sanitation, an auxiliary which certainly should not be left to the exploitation of unscrupulous greed and reckless ignorance.

—That human minds work in queer ways is illustrated anew by the enthusiastic cordiality with which Sir THOMAS LIPTON has been welcomed to this country. Nothing could be further from our intention than to intimate that the cordiality is in the slightest degree undeserved, or to suggest any reduction in its amount or warmth, but nevertheless the fact remains that Sir THOMAS has come here with the firm and openly avowed intention of depriving us of a possession upon which every American citizen places an almost incalculable value, and the loss of which would fill with realest sorrow and humiliation something like seventy million American hearts. And yet we cheer Sir THOMAS, his invading army of desperately determined sailors, and his fleet of vessels, big, little, and medium, equipped at vast expense for our undoing! For strict logicians, all this is the height of inconsistency, but not one of us does it trouble a bit; on the contrary, it seems a most delightful matter of course, and thousands and thousands of us are more than a trifle worried because in the nature of things we cannot keep, and Sir THOMAS carry away, that precious old mug at one and the same time. Our magnanimity stands the test of his arrival without a tremor, and if his campaign fails, of course we shall be ready to assuage his pain with the balm of a boundless affection. But suppose he wins! Then will come the sternest trial of our generous ardor, and there is a dreadful possibility that, bereft of our treasure, we may suddenly grow logical—and utterly abominable. The possibility is a minute one, however, and no good American thinks for a moment that this beloved enemy will be any less dear if he goes home a victor.

—As it is well known that Mr. W. J. BRYAN does not discourse in public, even about his own political ambitions, unless his eloquence is well remunerated with money of honesty beyond reasonable question, the announcement that he is to make forty speeches in behalf of that dubiously favorite son of Kentucky, Mr. WILLIAM GOEBEL, indicates that the Silver King regards the political situation with calmness if not with content. Forty speeches mean a good deal of money—much more, in all probability, than the law as she is practiced by the average Nebraska lawyer would provide in a large number of months. Thus can a thoughtful man, by utilizing the advertisement of an overwhelming defeat, turn misfortune into cash, and even anticipate without a tremor the possibility of another Waterloo. By the way, why is "Waterloo" always used as a synonym for defeat? There were victors as well as vanquished in the fight that made the name significant.

STREET SIGNS OF NEW YORK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

New York is usually up to date in all things; in fact she leads and other parts of the country follow. But in regard to street signs she is away behind the times. Recently arriving in the city, I have been obliged to frequently consult the signs at the intersection of streets. In a great many cases I have looked in vain for a sign; even at the intersection of such a prominent Street as Fulton with Broadway there was nothing to guide the stranger. In going up town, on Broadway, many streets are in like condition—signless.

The plan of placing the signs is absurd. Of what use is it, when walking along Broadway, for instance, to be constantly reminded that one is on that street? That name is all that the pedestrian sees, unless he goes directly up to a sign post and cranes his neck upward. Why not place the street names parallel to the streets instead of at right angles to them? If this were done they could be seen half a block away. The streets of Washington, D. C., are lettered in this way; in fact, so are the streets of nearly all progressive cities. No system equal to it has ever been in use. If THE TIMES will advocate more street signs and the adoption of a more sensible system of placing them, I am sure that every stranger, and thousands of the prominent residents, will feel thankful. CHARLES H. COE.
New York, Aug. 30, 1899.

Buffet Car Service.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to say through your valuable paper a word about the extortion of buffet cars on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. On my way from Boston a few days ago the buffet car waiter handed me a menu card. I ordered several things; and noticed at the foot of the menu card "peaches, oranges, apples." No price was mentioned, or figure of any sort. I concluded that two peaches would be palatable to finish up with. I therefore ordered two whole peaches. When I received my bill, imagine my surprise to find the sum of 25 cents charged for two whole peaches. I protested, but no use. I had to fork over the sum of 21 cents profit on two peaches

This is only an incident to all the other prices on that menu card. Is there no way of getting fair play out of these people? I give my experience in this matter to have others who have suffered in silence make known, through your kind indulgence, how the traveling public suffers at the hands of unscrupulous monopolists, and, if possible, find some way to mend conditions for those who hunger a little on their journeys. Yours for fair dealing, A. S.
New York, Sept. 1, 1899.

Two of Dreyfus's Answers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to point out the following testimony of Capt. Dreyfus, contained in THE TIMES's issue of to-day, to wit:

Replying to Col. Jouaust, Dreyfus said that while he was at Mulhouse "he rode his brother's horse, and did not remember anything about the horse mentioned by Germain."

These are the very words your correspondent uses.

On the 9th ult., I pointed out Dreyfus's reply to Col. Jouaust, when asked what he did at Mulhouse, saying: "I went there three times by way of Basel without a passport. Once I arrived at my house. I never went out."

Can you reconcile one answer with the other? V. HAGEMANN.
Brooklyn, Sept. 2, 1899.

Plenty to Wear.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Shamrock has so many suits of clothes that there is no telling what she will wear on the important occasion.—From The New York Sun.

It is to be hoped she will so arrange her "petticoats" while she is footing it, tacking to windward, that she will not show her "legs" to her antagonist. J. M. N.
New York, Sept. 2, 1899.

A Name and Addresses Wanted.

Will Mr. Juan Fernando Lopez kindly send his address to this office.

The name and address are desired of the writer of a letter signed "Army," which has been received.

NUGGETS.

His Experience.

Watts—What was the worst storm you ever encountered?
N. Peck—I think it blew at the rate of about three hundred words a minute.—Indianapolis Journal.

A Veteran in the Service.

Mrs. Neighbors—How do you like your new servant girl?
Mrs. Suburbs—Why, we haven't any new servant girl. Our girl has been with us for nearly four days.—Chicago News.

One of the Awful Consequences.

"Marla, who is that pounding on the piano?"
"It's the hired girl. We can't afford to buy beefsteak any more, and she has to have some exercise."—Chicago Tribune.

Consoling.

Tramp—Your dog jest bit a piece of flesh out of me leg, mum.
Woman—Then I shall send him to bed tonight without his supper. I don't believe in overfeeding dogs such hot weather as this.—Judge.

Illustration Ready at Hand.

Student—Heat expands and cold contracts.
Professor—Correct. Give an example.
Student—During the Summer the affections of city people for their country relatives expand and in Winter they contract.—Ohio State Journal.

QUO VADIS?

Which way, O France! which way?
The nations wait
The universal ear is strained, attent,
To catch the fateful words which thou must say.
The eyes of all the world are on thee bent;
For more—far more—than one poor prisoner's fate
Is hanging on thine utterance, this day.
Which way, O France! which way?

Which way, O France! which way?
Shall craven Fear,
Blind Prejudice and fierce, fanatic Hate,
With baleful Murder lurking in their rear,
Bear down the scale of Justice, and outweigh
God's Truth, which, crushed to earth for many a year,
Now stands revealed in the clear light of day?
Which way, O France! which way?

Which way, O France! which way?
In times of yore
Thy camps and courts were swayed by men of might:
Fair Honor ruled thy realm, from shore to shore.
That time is past; thy brilliant, glorious day
Seems darkening to a long and starless night.
It must be so—else wherefore should men say:
"Which way, O France! which way?"

Which way, O France! which way?
Thy hands have built
A monstrous Idol, all of burnished brass.
And in its senseless hands have placed a lance,
Which, should it fall, (as fall full well it may,
For many a stranger thing has come to pass,)
Would pierce thy stormy heart, O reckless France.
And, therefore, ere thy fiery blood be split,
We cry to thee to snatch that lance away,—
This day, O France! this day.

Which way, O France! which way?
Not yet too late.
The monumental crime of all our age,
Designed to wholly ruin, rend, and slay,
A foul, black Lie, begot of bitter hate,
Blind, cruel prejudice and senseless rage,
Awaits its sentence from thy lips, this day.
Which way, O France! which way?

Which way, O France! which way?
We, also, wait;
The whole, wide world awaits, with bated breath,
Those brief, decisive words which thou shalt say.
Had ever words before such solemn weight?
For him (and thee) new life or moral death.
Honor or shame! What wonder that men say:
"Which way, O France! which way?"
—CHARLES PEREZ MURPHY.

THE PHILADELPHIA REUNION.

President McKinley Arrives for the G. A. R. Encampment—Parade of Naval Veterans.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—President McKinley arrived here at 9 o'clock to-night to participate in the Grand Army Encampment. He was accompanied by Secretary of War Root, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Prof. Schurman, President of the Philippine Commission; J. Addison Porter, the President's private secretary, and Assistant Secretary G. B. Cortelyou. Mrs. McKinley was not with the party. The Presidential party was met at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station by Mayor Ashbridge, Gen. Louis Wagner, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and a number of other city officials. The station was thronged and a cordon of policemen was necessary to keep the crowds back as the visitors made their way to the carriages in waiting.

The President walked with uncovered head from the train shed to the street, and was cheered to the echo. He acknowledged the ovation with many smiles and bows. The party was driven rapidly to the Hotel Walton, and Mr. McKinley immediately retired to his private sitting room.

At 10 o'clock members of the United German singing societies, accompanied by a band, arrived at the hotel and serenaded the President. They sang three German selections and finished with the "Star-Spangled Banner," in which the multitude joined. During the rendition of the songs President McKinley sat on the window ledge, and at the conclusion of each led the applause. There were loud cries for a speech, but he merely bowed and waved his white Fedora hat.

Rear Admiral Sampson, who occupied a suite of rooms directly over those of the President, stood at the window of his parlor until the last song was sung. It was some time before the throng in the street observed him, but when his presence became known he was loudly cheered.

The President retired about 11 o'clock. To-morrow morning at 8:45 o'clock he will receive Admiral Sampson and the Captains of the fleet. Later he will ride over the route of the Grand Army parade to the reviewing stand on the City Hall Plaza. After the parade he will be entertained at luncheon in the City Hall.

The Grand Army will be officially welcomed to-morrow night at the Academy of Music by Gov. Stone and Mayor Ashbridge. The President will attend, and later will be the guest of honor at a banquet tendered by Meade Post of this city, Lafayette Post of New York, and Kingsley Post of Boston. He will leave for Washington at 11:30 to-morrow night.

The parade of the National Association of Naval Veterans this afternoon aroused the greatest enthusiasm. As each of the five divisions swung into Broad Street the crowds which thronged the sidewalks broke into prolonged cheers that rose high above the music of the numerous bands.

The first division was composed of the United States Naval Brigade, Capt. T. J. Jewell, Brigade Commander, and included marines and seamen of the United States ships New York, Indiana, Texas, Brooklyn, Massachusetts, Nashville, and Detroit, and the marines and seamen of the League Island Navy Yard.

In the second division were the officers and men of the United States Revenue Marine Service, Capt. William H. Roberts commanding; officers and men of the United States vessels Manning, Onondaga, Gresham, Windham, and Algonquin; United States naval reserves, Capt. John S. Muckle commanding.

The third division was composed of carriages containing the officers of the warships anchored in the Delaware River. Rear Admiral Sampson and Capt. Chadwick, Chief of Staff, rode in the first carriage.

The fourth division was composed of the National Association of Naval Veterans, United States of America, J. F. R. Foss, R. A., commanding; Capt. William E. Larseelere, Chief of Staff.

In the fifth division were the independent organizations of naval veterans.

The campaign for Commander in Chief is waxing warm. It is one of the fiercest contests that the G. A. R. has been engaged in for a long time. To-night there are three candidates in the field—Acting Commander in Chief W. C. Johnson of Cincinnati, Comrade Leo Rassieur of St. Louis, and Col. Albert D. Shaw of Watertown, N. Y. A careful canvass among the different departments indicates that Col. Shaw to-night has a little the best of the contest.

LAFAYETTE POST LEAVES.

Goes to Philadelphia to Participate in the Encampment.

Lafayette Post No. 140, Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic, left the city on a special train of the Royal Blue Line at noon yesterday for Philadelphia, where it will take part in the thirty-third annual National Encampment of the order, which began yesterday, and will continue throughout the week.

About 175 members of the post, under command of Commander J. J. Little, made up the delegation. In the parade in Philadelphia Lafayette Post will act as right escort to Department Commander Joseph W. Kay.

When Lafayette Post reached the Reading terminal station in Philadelphia, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, it was met and escorted by the Gerard College Cadets to the Hotel Lafayette. During the grand encampment Lafayette Post, Edward W. Kinsley Post of Boston, and Meade Post of Philadelphia will jointly receive all Grand Army comrades at their headquarters in Odd Fellows' Temple. These three posts will give a banquet this evening, at which President McKinley is expected to be present. Lafayette Post has the distinction of having more notable army and navy officers on its membership roll than any other post in the country outside of Washington. Among them are Major Gen. Miles, Brig. Gen. A. W. Greely, Col. A. L. Kimball, Brig. Gen. George S. Carpenter, and Brig. Gen. Roy Stone, all of whom, in addition to serving in the civil war, took part in the Spanish-American conflict.

OPPOSED TO WOMAN LABOR.

Union Formed in Kansas City to Keep Up the Price of Wages.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 4.—A petition has been filed in the Circuit Court for a pro forma decree of incorporation of the American Equal Wage Union. This is an entirely educational and philanthropic organization. Its officers are: President—Richard D. Kaltherns; Secretary—Arthur S. Lyman; Treasurer—Robert S. Owen.

The headquarters are in Kansas City, and it is expected that other lodges will be formed all over the United States. One of the organizers said to-day: "The object of the organization is to do away with woman labor as much as possible. In all departments of commerce and industries generally women have, to a certain extent, taken the place of men in some occupations. The trouble is that they are not paid the same wages as men, and that they keep men, who are the heads of families, out of good positions. We do not object to women working, but we are opposed to their taking the place of men for half, and often a third, of the wages that would be paid to a man for the same work. We will work to have all persons paid equal wages for equal work."

INJURED CHILD A HEROINE.

Bertha Roth, Run Down by a Wagon, Asked If "Johnnie" Was Safe.

Bertha Roth, nine years old, of 403 East Forty-eighth Street, lies in the Flower Hospital with several ribs broken. She was run over by a butcher's wagon yesterday at Forty-eighth Street and First Avenue. The girl and a little boy, whom she called "Johnnie," whose last name is not known, were playing "tag." She was chasing Johnnie across the street, and ran directly in front of the oncoming wagon. The hind wheel of the wagon struck the girl and ran over her body.

When Dr. Reynolds of the Flower Hospital arrived the girl regained consciousness. The first thing she said was:

"Is Johnnie safe?" Then she added:

"Don't tell mamma. She will be worried if she knows I am hurt."

The owner of the wagon, George Schieck of 337 East Forty-ninth Street, who was in the vehicle; Edward Urich of 339 East Thirty-seventh Street, and Frank Bucholtz, the driver, of 855 First Avenue, were arrested.

The child's condition is critical.

Cincinnati Girl Goes on the Stage.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 4.—Charlotte A. Burnett, one of Price Hill's most talented girls, will be seen on the stage this Winter. She left for New York on Sunday night to join the Richard Mansfield company. She will appear in nearly all of the plays of the Mansfield repertoire during the coming season. Miss Burnett is the sister of Charles Burnett, who until recently was a clerk under the Board of City Affairs.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

The Bijou Theatre Opened with a New Farce from the French.

"IN PARADISE" IS NOISY

Changes of Bill in the Variety Theatres—"Becky Sharp" in Montreal—Theatrical Gossip.

The coarse and decidedly not brilliant farce called "In Paradise," produced at the Bijou Theatre last night, is, like some of the other earlier plays of this new season, better adapted to the entertainment of rural visitors, seeking boisterous relaxation these September nights, than to the edification of the habitual and critical playgoer. It is doubtful, indeed, if criticism of this thing even in the least exacting mood, will not be a sheer waste of time and labor. That the manager, and whoever else may be pecuniarily interested in it, hopes for some of the profitable mock moralizing which is so often indulged in by newspapers which lend all possible emphasis to every salacious item in the news of the day, is a fair inference, so vehement were the actors in giving as little dubiousness as they could to each "dubious" situation. But "In Paradise" comes rather late in the day to make a "sensation" in this metropolis on the ground of naughtiness. Its doubtful situations are all well worn, its presumably "spicy" jests as flat as a stale nutmeg, its motives too preposterously weak, its artistic conduct too bungling.

In the first act a young artist's suit for the hand of a maiden from the country promises to be successful, if he can produce some young female person of questionable repute with whom it is supposedly necessary to break off relations. The father of the country maiden wishes to manage the breaking-off process personally, for reasons which are not to his credit. As the artist can scarcely compromise his friend's wife, he must hire some young person to play the part of the woman about to be deserted. He hits, by the merest chance, upon the "ward" and "foster child" of the very friend whose wife he feels indisposed to compromise, who has for a favored lover a lion tamer of supreme courage and a jealous disposition.

How it happens that the artist, the aforesaid "foster father" and "guardian," (a fat old party of fifty-odd who brags that three-quarters of his life has been spent hiding in cupboards and closets,) and the fool of a would-be father-in-law are presently found in bed in the apartment of the "foster child" wearing pajamas over their trousers and boots it would puzzle even the adapters, Messrs. Louis Harrison and B. B. Valentine, to explain, but that is the time the lion tamer happens in, and the confusion, that was already bewildering, becomes veritably chaos.

The second act contains a scene in which the "foster child," accepting the task imposed upon her by the artist, rehearses the great scene of Act III. of "La Dame aux Camélias" so well that the old idiot, pretending to be virtuously indignant, yet really in search of what he calls a "flirtation," is actually moved to tears, and begs the artist not to desert so noble a woman. Whereupon the "foster child" is in high glee, for previous histrionic attempts of hers have been condemned by the critics as lacking in feeling.

In this brief episode, and in another, in which the frivolous young woman pacifies the jealous lion tamer by recalling some of his glory, Minnie Seligman acted with correct humorous expression and not too much noise. Much of her rôle, however, is quite beneath contempt. Mr. Bonelli, too, did all that could be reasonably expected of him as the lion tamer. Indeed, no fault could be fairly found with the whole performance, since it is very much better than the play. Richard Golden, perhaps, is a jester and a "mugger," rather than an actor, and moderation seems to be a word not in the lexicons of any one of his present associates; but moderation is not held to be an artistic virtue in performances of such pieces by the folks who like them.

The "Camille" scene was in a farce from the German presented here two seasons ago under the title of "The Proper Caper." "In Paradise" (a silly title) is said to be derived from the French of three several and presumably sane French authors. But these things do not matter. The dull first act was received in solemn silence last night, but there was a great deal of laughter, some of it decidedly hysterical, later on.

Pontbichot	Richard Golden
Raphael Delacroix	Theodore Babcock
Gresillon	Theodore Hamilton
Baron Flechard	Harry St. Maur
Pico	William Bonelli
Clair Taupin	Minnie Seligman
Madame Pontbichot	Hattie Russell
Madame Gresillon	Flora Fairchild
Jeanne Pontbichot	Belle Stokes
Justine	Margaret McDonald
Rosalie	Beatrice Morgan

MRS. FISKE AS BECKY SHARP.

Langdon Mitchell's Dramatization of "Vanity Fair" Acted in Montreal.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Sept. 4.—"Becky Sharp," a dramatization of Thackeray's master work, "Vanity Fair," by Langdon Mitchell, was produced here to-night by Minnie Maddern Fiske and her company. The play introduces more than forty characters, most of them of slight importance, however, and embodies, in dramatic form, many of the most famous passages in the book.

It was well received. Mrs. Fiske's portrayal of sprightly and crafty Rebecca will be accounted her best work. She was frequently called before the curtain. Maurice Barrymore has a good part as Rawdon Crawley.

London Success of "The Last Chapter."

LONDON, Sept. 4.—At the Strand Theatre this evening George H. Broadhurst's comedy, "The Last Chapter," was successfully produced by the Broadhurst Brothers, lessees and managers of the house. The play promises to have a good run.

THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS.

LION PALACE ROOF GARDEN.—The concerts furnished by the Squadron A Band continue to attract large audiences, and an excellent programme was presented last evening.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The attractions offered by the management this week consist of the City Sports Burlesquers, Mlle. Pilar Morin and her company in their comic pantomime called "The Flea," and a diversified vaudeville and burlesque programme, which includes Nelson and Milledge, Mills and Hart, and Fanny Lewis.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Albert Jennings headed the bill in the curio hall with his series of statue poses and feats of strength. The remaining part of the programme included the McDonald sisters, who gave exhibitions of boxing and broad-sword manipulation and punching the bag; Rinaldo and Ricardo, Prof. Ferris, the hypnotist; Amella Hill, the Indian girl; Blondell, the fire king, and a number of others. The theatre contained the usual double bill.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VENETIAN ROOF GARDEN.—Last night marked the beginning of the two last weeks of this roof entertainment. The theatre proper will then be opened by the Rogers brothers, in their new play, called "In Wall Street." The bill this week includes the Rossow Midgets, Rawson and June, the boomerang throwers; Galletti baboons, the Johnston brothers; Bartho, the Parisian danseuse; the Fortuni brothers, flying trapeze artists; Miss Gertrude Rutledge; the three Rio brothers, flying ring ac

OTIS MAY BE RELIEVED

It Is Believed He Will Be Assigned to Control Civil Matters.

AGUINALDO'S DEFEAT CERTAIN

Prof. Schurman Has No Doubt Increased Forces Will Be Victorious—Atkinson Encourages Aguinaldo.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The Cabinet today was in session for more than two hours, and a variety of matters which have accumulated during the President's absence were discussed. It was Secretary Root's first attendance, the other members present being Secretaries Hay, Gage, Hitchcock, and Wilson. President Schurman of the Philippine Commission was also present by invitation, and made a comprehensive statement of the situation in the islands.

It is understood that within the next two or three days he will make a statement to the press which will cover his observations on the islands and later will make a formal report to the President covering the subject in detail. This report, however, will not be made until the other members of the commission arrive in Washington, and not until after Admiral Dewey's return.

It is believed that Mr. Schurman takes a hopeful view of the situation in the Philippines, and has no doubt that with our increased forces we will be able to make comparative short work of Aguinaldo and the insurgent forces. He stated that although Aguinaldo is the leader of a very strong faction of the natives he does not by any means fairly represent the entire population, a considerable number appearing to be more or less indifferent as to the outcome of the insurrection.

Although the work of the Anti-Imperialist League has had no considerable influence among the soldiers in our army, Mr. Schurman said it certainly had given great encouragement to Aguinaldo and his followers. The influence of the league in this country, Mr. Schurman thought, has been magnified by the insurgent leaders and has had the effect of giving them heart and a strong hope of ultimate success.

Commenting upon the published statement that President McKinley had formulated a plan for the government of the Philippines after the insurrection shall have been put down, it was stated by a member of the Cabinet that no definite plans whatever have been made by the President, nor is he at present giving the subject much thought. He will co-operate with the committees of Congress when that matter comes up for settlement, but it is certain that he will not formulate any hard-and-fast system of government and insist upon its adoption.

The subject of relieving Gen. Otis from a part of his duties as the head of both the civil government and the military forces was not mentioned at to-day's meeting, although there is a growing impression that he may be put at the head of the civil Government and relieved of the responsibility of the military operations.

FILIPINOS ASK JAPAN'S AID.

It Is Asserted that Rafael Delpan of the Junta Will Ask for Recognition of Insurgents.

MANILA, Sept. 4.—Rafael Delpan, a Spaniard born in the Philippine Islands, and recently identified with the Filipino Junta at Madrid, has gone from Hongkong to Japan. It is reported in Filipino circles here that Delpan's purpose is to request the Japanese Government to recognize the Filipino insurgents.

It is asserted that Delpan was recently working in the Filipino interest on the China coast.

The Washington Volunteer Regiment has been embarked, and will sail for home to-morrow.

FIVE AMERICANS IN A FIGHT.

Defeat a Rebel Outpost Near Porac—Lose One Man Killed.

MANILA, Sept. 4.—Five men of Col. Bell's regiment yesterday encountered a rebel outpost near Porac, and in the fighting which ensued one American was killed and another wounded. The remainder drove the rebels from their position and captured a bull cart, in which to remove the injured.

THE LOSS OF THE MORGAN CITY.

Quartermaster Cables All Were Saved—The Ohio Goes to Nagasaki.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The following dispatch received at the War Department this afternoon gives some particulars of the wreck of the transport Morgan City:

Nagasaki, Sept. 3.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Transport Morgan City, under guidance experienced pilot, struck reef in Inland Sea, eight miles from Ononuchi, 250 miles from Nagasaki, about 4 A. M. Sept. 1. Backed off at daylight. Vessel filled rapidly; was beached and all saved. Officers and crew did splendid work. Have telegraphed to Kobe for food. Am sending wrecking crew. General from here; cargo almost all lost. Can you send new transport from Manila? American money good here only, hence delay.

CARTER, Quartermaster.

Gen. Otis cabled Minister Buck for particulars and notified the department that the Ohio would be sent to Nagasaki.

The Government suffers no great loss in the wreck of the Morgan City, save that of time, as she was a chartered vessel, and the owners are the losers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—The Morgan City sailed from this city on Aug. 10 with 724 recruits for the Philippines, in addition to the crew and the following: First Lieut. J. C. Castner, Fourth Infantry; First Lieut. Bates, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Second Lieut. Conger, Eighteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Hurst, Third Infantry; Surgeon Swift and six postal clerks and two female nurses.

This was the first trip of Capt. Doris as master, and it was the first voyage of a transport by way of Nagasaki. Doris was first officer when Capt. Lombard was taken ill just before the vessel sailed, and he was given the command.

This is the fourth voyage of the Morgan City with the troops, she having been chartered by the Government during the early expeditions. She is owned by the Ladue Company of New York. Formerly she carried arms to the Cubans as a filibuster. On her last trip here she brought back 500 sick and wounded soldiers.

The steamer was built in Wilmington in 1876, and is 1,766 tons net.

To Charter Three Transports.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Secretary Root to-day authorized the Quartermaster's Department to charter the Olympia, the Victoria, and the City of Rio, to transport troops to the Phillippines. These ships are now on the Pacific and will be ready for use within ten days.

Recruits for New Regiments.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The number of enlistments Saturday was 265, making a total of 2,602 for the last ten regiments called out.

Australian Federation Vote.

BRISBANE, Sept. 4.—The latest, but still incomplete, returns of the voting on the Federal Referendum bill show a majority of 5,136 in favor of federation.

Czar and Czarina Visit Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 4.—The Czar and Czarina of Russia arrived at Bellevue today. They were greeted by the entire Danish royal family.

Chilean Transport Founders.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Sept. 4.—The Chilean transport Angamos has foundered in the Straits of Magellan. It is learned that no lives were lost.

Site Granted for the Parnell Statue.

DUBLIN, Sept. 4.—The Corporation has granted a site near the Rotunda, in Upper Sackville Street, for the proposed statue of Charles Stewart Parnell.

Grants in China Offered Italy.

PEKING, Sept. 4.—The Tsung-li-Yamen (Foreign Office) has offered the Italians mining rights in the Ning-Hai District, but the grant is entirely unsatisfactory to Italy and is likely to cause complications.

British Trades Union Congress Opens.

PLYMOUTH, England, Sept. 4.—The Trades Union Congress opened here to-day. Messrs. O'Connell and Tracy, the American delegates, were among those present at the initial session.

STRIKE ORDERED IN ENGLAND.

Seamen and Firemen's Union Calls Out All Its Men—No Effect on Traffic Yet—All Ports Included.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The general strike of seamen and steamer firemen, which has been threatened for some time, was declared to-day, the ship-owners refusing to accept the invitation of the Seamen and Firemen's Union for a conference to fix the rate of wages for firemen and sailors on steamers at £6 and for sailors on sailing vessels at £4 monthly, a slight advance in the average wages now paid at the various British ports.

Reports as to the effect and thoroughness of the movement have not yet been received, except from South Shields. There, it is stated, 2,000 men have gone out.

Many meetings have been held in the vicinity of the London docks, the speakers expressing the determination of the men to remain idle until their demands have been granted; but traffic at this port has not yet been affected.

It is not likely that the strike will be completely organized for several days, and until then its extent will not be known or its result keenly felt.

The manifesto of the union ordering the strike includes all the ports in the United Kingdom.

Copenhagen Builders' Strike Settled.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 4.—The lock-out of employes in the building trades, which had been in force here for some months, has been ended, a satisfactory agreement having been reached. There were 35,000 persons involved in the trouble, but it is expected that all will be working again by Thursday.

JUDGE CHAMBERS ON SAMOA.

Discusses His Own Status and Plans—Chosen as Chief Justice by All Three of the Signatory Powers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Chief Justice Chambers of Samoa is here to confer with officials and to submit his report to the three powers represented in Samoa. While avoiding a discussion of pending diplomatic questions, Judge Chambers, when seen today, spoke on some of the general conditions in Samoa, and also cleared up some misapprehensions as to his own status and plans. He states that he has not resigned, but, on the contrary, still holds the post of Chief Justice of Samoa. In this position, moreover, he is sustained by the State Department, which is acting on the theory that he is in full possession of the office, although temporarily absent.

He also pointed out that he was chosen Chief Justice by all three Governments—the United States, Great Britain, and Germany—and his reports are made in triplicate to all of them. It was this, he is inclined to think, which led to exceptions being taken by one of the signatory powers, as some of the criticisms which he found necessary to express as to the course of an official of that Government were furnished to it as well as to the United States. In that way Great Britain and Germany have been at all times informed of everything that was reported to the United States, and in some instances this frankness of intercourse has led to differences.

As to the troubles in Samoa between him and Consul General Rose, Judge Chambers will not speak for the present, but intimates that the matter will be quite fully covered in his report to the three Governments. The report will be sent direct to Lord Salisbury and Prince Hohenlohe, as well as to Secretary Hay. Speaking of American interests in Samoa, Judge Chambers said:

"We have a magnificent harbor at Pango-Pango, and from the magnitude of the improvements which the Government is making it may be inferred we intend to stay there. The second largest coal warehouse in the world is under construction, at a cost of something like $400,000."

Judge Chambers also says the Samoan people are intelligent and tractable if dealt with in a straightforward manner. He thinks well of the work done by the Samoan Commission, and believes its plan for governing the islands will prove advantageous.

LORD VAUGHAN DEAD.

Family Has Owned Manor Since A. D. 1200—Estates of 42,000 Acres.

LONDON, Sept. 4—Arthur Henry George Vaughan, who was sixth Earl of Lisburne, is dead. He was born July 30, 1862.

The Earl of Lisburne, Viscount Lisburne and Lord Vaughan, Baron of Fethard in Ireland and Deputy Lieutenant of the County of Cardigan, in Wales, succeeded his father, Ernest Augustus Malet Vaughan as sixth Earl Oct. 24, 1888. His father's second wife married in 1889 the third Earl of Amherst. The family of these Vaughans ranks first among ancient Welsh houses, and few of the nobility of the United Kingdom have held undisputed possession of the original family estate and seat for so long. The Manor of Trascoed, Breckwickshire, came to the Vaughans in 1200, and is still part of the possessions of the Earldom. The sixth Earl had vast estates, his landed interests being upward of 42,000 acres in various parts of the kingdom. The greater part of the property was inherited. One of the most famous of this Vaughan family was Sir John Vaughan, an eminent jurist, who was member of Parliament for Cardiganshire, and who in 1668 was appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, the intimate friend of the famous John Selden. Sir John was buried near Selden in the Temple Church.

The title of Viscount was created in 1695 and that of Earl of Lisburne in 1776. The motto of the family is Non Revertar in Ultus. By his wife, who was Evelyn Probyn, the late Earl had a son and daughter, Ernest Edmund Henry Malet Vaughan, his successor, who is eight years old, and Enid Evelyn Malet Vaughan, who is ten years old.

GERMANY BUYS LAND IN BRAZIL

Acquires Over a Thousand Square Leagues in Santa Catharina.

RIO DE JANEIRO Sept. 4.—Notice has been received from Berlin that the Duke of Saxe has sold to the German Government lands in Santa Catharina estimated at over 1,000 square leagues.

The Minister of the Exterior has continued conferences with the Bolivian Minister about Acre, the territory claimed by Brazil and Bolivia, the inhabitants of which recently claimed their independence and constituted a new South American Commonwealth.

SAILORS CHEER BRAZIL.

Admiral Howison and His Officers Entertained at Petropolis.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 4.—Rear Admiral Howison and the officers of the United States cruisers Chicago and Montgomery visited Petropolis on Saturday and Sunday, where they were entertained at the United States Legation. A good effect was produced when, on taking leave, they gave hearty cheers for Brazil. The Chicago and Montgomery will leave early to-morrow.

VENEZUELA'S ARGUMENT.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—Sir Robert Thresie Reid, Q. C., former Attorney General of Great Britain, to-day concluded his argument before the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Commission, presenting the case for England. Counsel said that England and Venezuela before the tribunal held absolutely the same footing, the question being one of comparative title.

George Askwith, junior counsel, continued the argument of England's case. He expressed regret that his adversaries had not yet given the legal view of the present controversy. Mr. Askwith referred to Spain's claim to the whole of America, and said the presentation of Venezuela's case was whimsical. He added that no European nation admitted this Spanish claim, and that the Dutch, when they obtained their independence, upheld their right of settling in the West Indies and carried it into effect.

Brazil Sends War Material to Para.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 4.—The Government has ordered that munitions of war be sent with all haste from Bahia to Para. Three gunboats will ascend the River Para above Acre in a few days.

Incendiary Fire in Haiti.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Sept. 4.—An incendiary fire in the Rue Republicaine today resulted in the destruction of twenty buildings. Two members of the Fire Department were injured in fighting the flames.

Passengers on the Oceanic.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4.—The new White Star Line steamer Oceanic, which will sail from this port Wednesday next for New York, via Queenstown, on her maiden trip, will have among her passengers Perry Belmont and T. A. Havemeyer.

EX-REGENT OF SERVIA DEAD.

BELGRADE, Sept. 4.—Jean Ristitch, the distinguished Servian statesman, who was twice Regent, died to-day in his sixty-ninth year.

Jean Ristitch was born at Kragoulevatz in 1831, and studied at Berlin and Heidelberg, afterward going to Paris, where he made studies in the archives of documents relating to Servian history. Returning to Belgrade he entered the Interior Department, and soon became a chief of division. In 1860 he was attached to a mission sent to Constantinople, and the following year became its chief. He brought about the evacuation by the Turkish troops of the fortresses which they then occupied in Servia. That unhoped-for result made him very popular, and Prince Michel presented him with the portfolio of Foreign Affairs and the Presidency of the Council in 1867, but he relinquished it on account of a difference of opinion with the Prince.

His popularity increased, and after the assassination of Prince Michel he took part in the Council of the Regency in 1868, and after the death of Blaznavatz he resumed the Presidency. He was always a partisan of Russia, and placed his dependence on that power. After the return of Milan from his sojourn in Austria and in Paris in 1873 his influence waned, and he gave up power to his adversaries. He re-entered the Ministry in 1876, and remained there two years, until he was send to the Congress of Berlin in 1878 to defend the interests of Servia. Afterward he took office again, but retired when the Austro-Hungarian treaty was concluded, and became the chief of the Liberal Party in the Skupshtina.

Being in the confidence of King Milan, he was made one of the three Regents to whom were confided the destinies of Servia during the minority of his son, but he lost his influence to some extent, and when Alexander accomplished the coup d'état of April 13, 1893, he was arrested at the banquet at which that Prince proclaimed his majority.

CLAN LINE STEAMER FOUNDERS.

LISBON, Sept. 4.—A steamship of the Clan Line, the name of which is unknown, has foundered off Sagres, as the result of a collision with a Danish steamer in a fog.

The crew of the wrecked vessel were rescued by the Danish steamer.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—At the office of the Clan Steamship Line in this city it was said to-day that no more was known regarding the foundering of one of the company's steamers off Sagres than was contained in the dispatch from Lisbon. It is impossible, it was added, to identify the unfortunate craft, as three of their vessels might be in the vicinity. None of these vessels, it was said, would carry passengers.

LOST PART OF HER CARGO.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A cable dispatch from Batavia says that the British ship Benlarig, Capt. Mencke, from New York June 3, has arrived there and reported she had jettisoned 500 packages of her cargo.

The Benlarig registers 1,692 tons, and was cleared from New York by Peter Wright & Sons.

The Prinz Regent Luitpold Safe.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Late in the day, after having been reported off the Lizard by the German steamer Dresden yesterday as being crippled at sea with starboard screw shaft and propeller gone, the North German Lloyd liner Prinz Regent Luitpold also passed the Lizard. She left New York on Aug. 24 for Southampton and Bremen.

MINISTERS DECORATED.

BERLIN, Sept. 4.—The official Staats-Anzeiger to-day says that Dr. Bosse, Prussian Minister of Public Instruction, and Baron von der Recke von der Horst, Minister of the Interior, have been relieved of their portfolios at their own request. The paper adds, however, that they will both retain their rank as Ministers of State.

Dr. Bosse has received in addition the Crown of the Grand Cross and the Red Eagle, while Baron von der Recke von der Horst has received the Grand Cross and the Red Eagle.

Herr Studt, Governor of Westphalia, will succeed Dr. Bosse as Minister of Public Instruction, while Baron von Rheinbaden, Governor of Düsseldorf, will succeed Baron von der Recke von der Horst as Prussian Minister of the Interior.

GERMAN ARMY MANOEUVRES.

STRASBURG, Sept. 4.—Emperor William arrived here to-day for the purpose of attending the Autumn army manoeuvres. He received an ovation.

At the banquet of the Fifteenth Army Corps this evening Emperor William, addressing the commander, said:

"It affords me great pleasure to express to you my congratulations upon the result of to-day's parade. You will, I feel sure, not think it out of place if on this occasion I refer once more and sorrowfully to your predecessor, thankfully recalling the years during which he devoted his mental and physical powers to this corps, receiving his supreme chief in the last moments of his life.

"On the foundations he laid you continued to build, enabling you to-day to parade the corps in exceptional efficiency. I hope that, in the new century and at all times, the corps may continue its pacific development with equal loyalty and thoroughness, and so may remain ever worthy of its high mission. Under the Cathedral spire of this splendid city I empty my glass and drink to the health of the Fifteenth Army Corps."

SILK RIBBON TRUST ASSURED.

The Silk Ribbon Trust, the new organization which is practically consummated, was formed under the direction of Isaac Untermyer and John R. Dos Passos. It will have a capital of $30,000,000, equally divided in preferred and common stock. The company will be incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, and as many articles are filed the price of silk ribbons will be advanced at least half a cent a line.

The smaller manufacturers in Paterson, N. J., and elsewhere are greatly alarmed because some of them have not been invited to join the new organization. Their operatives are correspondingly frightened. Probable members of the new concern include Joseph Loth & Son, Smith & Kauffman, Ashley & Bailey, Frank & Dugan, the Paterson Ribbon Company, R. & H. Simon, the Helvetia Silk Company, Cowdin & Co., Pelgram & Meyer, the William Sprague Company, Dexter, Lambert & Co., and the Phoenix Silk Manufacturing Company. Nearly all of these firms have mills in New Jersey. It was said yesterday that the company would control every silk factory of any importance in the country.

MAZET AND RAPID TRANSIT.

Frank Moss, counsel to the Mazet committee, said yesterday that he had subpoenaed Corporation Counsel John Whalen to appear before the committee on Sept. 19. The subpoena, he said, was served about ten days ago, and it commanded the Corporation Counsel to produce copies of all his opinions and reports relating to the subject of rapid transit in this city.

"I was impelled to serve this subpoena duces tecum in consequence of numerous requests sent to the Mazet committee by citizens of New York," said Mr. Moss last evening. "There appears to be a widespread desire in this community to know why rapid transit matters should have been pigeon-holed in the Corporation Counsel's office for so long a time. The fact that Corporation Counsel Whalen has altered his attitude toward the Rapid Transit Commission since our subpoena was served upon him will make no difference in the line of inquiry to be pursued by the committee.

"Of course I cannot say that Mr. Whalen's recently expressed favorable disposition toward the underground rapid transit project was due to the serving of our subpoena. It is a fact, however, that the subpoena was served before any change in the attitude of the Tammany men toward rapid transit was publicly manifested."

Mr. Moss added that the committee's inquiry into the rapid transit question would not be confined to the examination of Corporation Counsel Whalen. Although no other subpoenas have yet been issued in this connection, it is expected that the testimony of various persons who have had more or less to do with rapid transit matters will be taken.

The conference to be held at 2 o'clock to-day between Corporation Counsel Whalen, Rapid Transit Commissioner George L. Rives, and Edward M. Shepard of counsel to the commission, is expected to be fraught with results of far-reaching importance. The form of the contract to be made for the construction of the underground road is to be considered, and as the Corporation Counsel has indicated only two points he wishes changed, it is believed little difficulty will be experienced in reaching an agreement which will lead to the approval of the contract by the city's legal representative.

HANNA HOMEWARD BOUND

Looks Forward with Zest to the Politioal Campaign in Ohio.

WHAT HE THINKS OF McLEAN

Says He Wants to Get on the Ticket with Bryan—Congressional Support for Mr. McKinley Predicted.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Rejuvenated by a course of treatment at German baths and a Summer's visit to Europe, United States Senator Mark A. Hanna has returned to London for a few days' rest previous to sailing for the United States on board the American Line steamer St. Louis on Saturday next. Senator Hanna is hurrying to Ohio to participate in the opening of the Republican campaign at Akron. The zest with which he is looking forward to the conflict in Ohio is due to the fact that he recognizes that the coming campaign will not only furnish the real answer to the question of the country's indorsement of the National Administration, but that behind the candidacy of Mr. John R. McLean for the Governorship of Ohio there is an aspiration for the second place on the Democratic Presidential ticket with Mr. Bryan, and, failing of election, a future contest for the United States Senatorship from Ohio. In such a competition Mr. Hanna is anxious to participate because it means the opening of the National campaign of 1900.

"I do not concede," Mr. Hanna said, "that the Congressional election in the late Representative Bland's district in Missouri last week affords any test of American sentiment in relation to National issues, for the election of a Democrat was a foregone conclusion, and the fact that the Democrats are calling it a test case gives ground for the suspicion that they made the majority to suit themselves. In Ohio, however, we have an opportunity to make an open fight, and I am anxious to assist all in my power in bringing the issue to a successful conclusion. The Republican Party, nationally and locally, has no cause to fear the combat on the issues as now presented. Mr. McLean has undoubtedly loaded his double-barreled bowling piece, and that word has a peculiar Ohio meaning, but in this contest he is looking both to the Vice Presidency and the United States Senatorship, which, I understand, has long been his ambition. It is evident now that the Democrats of Ohio, as well as of the Nation, are ready to make use of the anti-expansion and free silver issues, just as Gen. Hancock used the tariff issue in 1880—that is, seek to make local issues of them. They will use each cock in whatever pit they think it will fight best—free silver in the Southwest and anti-expansion in New England.

"President McKinley, in his speech at Pittsburg, has already outlined the Executive's policy of expansion, and I have no doubt as to what we will do in Congress in supporting that policy. Bryan and Croker have already come to an arrangement, hoping to secure the offices in 1900; but it is my own opinion that the Philippine war will be concluded and the Congressional policy determined before the first vote is cast in 1900.

"I cannot see how, with Mr. McLean as a candidate, the Democrats can say much about trusts. The free silver issue is evidently preferable to them. That question has already been thrashed out in the United States. The country is abundantly prosperous, and the only trouble now is to secure transportation facilities for more crops and merchandise. All over Europe I have found evidences of the wisdom of our policy in maintaining the gold standard, and, with regard to the Philippine Islands, President McKinley's speech on the latter subject will find a ready response from the American people, and I am returning home to renew the fight firm in the belief in the success of Republican principles."

BRYAN CAMPAIGN IN NEW YORK

Chicago Platform Democrats Say Tammany Hall Will Be Foarced to Support Him.

Tammany Hall is to be forced into supporting the nomination of William Jennings Bryan for the Presidency, said the Chicago Platform Democracy of this State yesterday, through its temporary State Committee, that met in the small hall of the Cooper Union. James R. Brown presided at the meeting, and George W. Thompson, Chairman of the Organization Committee, reported that the Silver Democracy was already thoroughly organized in thirty-eight of the sixty-one counties in the State.

Delegate A. J. Elias, from Buffalo, reported that the Chicago Platform Democracy was well organized in that section, and much silver literature had been distributed during the past few years. He urged that a contesting delegation be sent to the National Convention of 1900, so as to compel the regulars to be true to the principles of the Chicago platform. Mr. Elias believed all Democrats who voted for Bryan in 1896 will do so again, and he had met many who had voted for McKinley who now said they would support Bryan.

Ex-Assemblyman Edgar L. Ryder of Sing Sing said that Mr. Croker's indorsement of Bryan on his return from England indicated the direction in which the current of opinion had set. He had been a good deal in touch with the farmers in his district, and had found them greatly dissatisfied, because, while prices of almost everything had advanced, those of farm produce remained low. Mr. Ryder also urged the election of a delegation to the National Convention, so as to force the "guerrilla politicians in Tammany Hall to vote for Bryan."

Samuel Seabury, Henry A. Goulden of Brooklyn, and other delegates also urged that a delegation be sent to the National Convention, and were loudly applauded.

REVOLT AGAINST WOODRUFF.

Lieutenant Governor Will Hurry Home to Fight Prendergast.

The seat of the Republican factional war in Brooklyn is just now in the Twelfth Assembly District, where William E. Prendergast is striving to down Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, the man whom he first nominated for the office he now holds. Whether Prendergast will win out in the fight is hard to determine, but he has apparently made the situation interesting enough to cause Mr. Woodruff to conclude that it would not be healthy to his political interests to prolong his stay in the Adirondacks.

The Lieutenant Governor is expected to return home this week, and the Prendergast contingent in the district is awaiting his coming with long-bladed and well-ground political knives in plain view. That Woodruff's supremacy in his district is threatened is believed even by some of his supporters.

Prendergast and his friends have been doing some energetic missionary work, and there is now a well-established opposition to Woodruff in every one of the election districts of the Twelfth Assembly District. The Woodruffites will hold district meetings to-night, and steps will be taken to check the revolt against the Lieutenant Governor.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Labor Day is never celebrated with much éclat by society. In fact, except at the near resorts the influence of the holiday is not felt. At Seabright and Long Branch and on the Long Island coast it is the means of entertaining a large number of men who take advantage of the double holiday at the week end. At Elberon last evening there was a cake walk, which has been in preparation for some weeks. Newport, of course, had a very crowded day, and the contest between the Columbia and the Defender was one of many social incidents. Over at Englewood there was the opening of the new links, and Morristown and Baltusrol both had tournaments. There will be golf also at Stockbridge this week, and the week following the tournament will begin at Lenox.

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The first cool weather brought with it more than a suspicion of Autumn, and already there are many plans being formed, the burden of which is the good-bye to Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry arrive here to-day and will sail to-morraw for a short visit to Europe. Their departure from Newport soon after that of Mrs. Astor indicates the breaking up there of the season. The ships which come in this week, however, have booked a very large number of fashionable people, including Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Ronalds, and the Princess Hatzfeldt. Later steamers which have just sailed from the other side will bring Philip Lydig, who has been on a trip around the world, and who has been living a part of the time in Honolulu; James W. Wadsworth, the Rev. W. W. Rutherfurd and Mrs. Rutherfurd, Miss Florence Scott, Henry W. Bull, Lawrence Hopkins, Robert P. Woodward, and John C. Waterbury. These are all expected on the New York, and on the Umbria will be Miss Elizabeth King, Mrs. W. L. Gardner, and Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Babcock. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Jones, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Henderson, and James Cary are on La Gascogne, due on Saturday, and Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Campbell, W. W. Everett, and Mrs. Martin Brown are on the Columbia, due on the same day.

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The season at Saratoga promises to be a late one this year. The United States Hotel in particular is more crowded than it has been in early September for many years past. The long-continued spell of easterly winds and cold gray weather on the coast has driven many people inland in search of brighter skies and warmer airs. Saratoga is at its best, as old habitués of the Springs know, in June and September, and one meets numbers of well-known New Yorkers there at every turn. The Saratoga golf links have a deserved reputation, and are daily the resort of the more fashionable young element at the Springs. Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander are particularly devoted to the game, and are constantly on the links. Among recent arrivals at Saratoga are Mr. and Mrs. Frank Northrup, Mrs. William Force of Cedarhurst, L. I.; Mr. and Mrs. Suydam, Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Seligman, Robert W. Parsons, Miss Parsons, and Mrs. Russell.

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From all indications, next Winter will be a blonde Winter. By this is meant that the prevailing hue of society women's hair will be blonde or auburn. One prominent matron at Newport, who is a grandmother and whose raven locks have been one of her chief attractions, is now preparing, it is said, to appear as a blonde next season. Her example is being followed by some of her friends who have also been bothered by the appearance of a few straggling gray hairs, and so the fashion for blonde locks will be soon universal.

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The Saratoga Floral Peace Jubilee and Carnival, which extends over three days instead of one this year, began at Saratoga yesterday with bicycle road races. The formal opening of the festival will be this afternoon, when there will be a large reception on the picturesque grounds of the Saratoga Golf Club, and in the evening a fancy dress parade of bicycles and carriages to be followed by costume dances at the leading hotels. There will be a pyrotechnic display on Wednesday evening, and on Thursday afternoon the floral parade and battle of flowers, with a floral ball at Convention Hall, in the evening. All this will attract many thousands of visitors. The battle of flowers has not been very successful at these Saratoga floral carnivals thus far, but this year unusual efforts are being exerted to make it resemble its Old World prototypes. An American crowd lacks the nerve and spirit inherent in the Latin races and which is the charm of their carnivals.

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Lord Lonsdale, who is to come over here for the yacht races, will not be the representative of the German Emperor or even the guest of Sir Thomas Lipton. He comes as the personal representative of the Prince of Wales and the Royal Yacht Club. The position is one which has an official significance, and it is the first time that a special envoy, as it were, has been sent to the United States on such a mission. Lord Lonsdale will no doubt be very handsomely entertained at Newport and in this city during the races.

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The news that Mrs. Naylor-Leyland has at last sold her house in Belgrave Square will be quite welcome to many of her friends. This house represents practically her income. It was a very large establishment, and one which with her limited means she could never keep up. The purchaser was Lord Baring. She has still Nantclwyd Hall, her place in Ruthin, which was built by Inigo Jones. Mrs. Naylor-Leyland is said to be still as handsome as when she was celebrated as the American beauty in London.

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England, as time goes on, is reviving her home watering places. This year Harrowgate has been extremely fashionable, although it has no Casino or any of the attractions of a foreign spa. The Princess Louise represented royalty there, and among others there taking the waters were Lily Duchess of Marlborough and Lord William Beresford, Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck, and the Duchess of Devonshire.

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Accounts are cabled over persistently of the large bags captured by the guests at the Bradley Martins'. Last week Mr. Bradley Martin's party of five guns had 239 brace of grouse at Balmacaen, in Glen Urquhart, in two days. There have been Scottish games and sports among the tenantry, and Mrs. Bradley Martin and her daughter, Lady Craven, have been giving the prizes and joining in the festivities. The Countess of Strafford has been at Balmacaen for a few days, paying a visit to Mrs. Bradley Martin before the fashionable and gay season.

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There is a plaintive note from Homburg in one of the last batch of foreign letters. "Despite the continued fine weather and not intense heat," which causes Homburg still to fill, things are not what they used to be. The perennial invalids have taken further flights elsewhere, possibly because the efficacy of the waters has become weakened by constant use. There is an economical wave sweeping over the place; there are fewer private dinners and luncheons and more of the 'Homburg suppers,' which seem to be a species of Cincinnati treat. The two weeks after the bazaar, about which so much has been written, the surviving entertainers have been the Duke of Cambridge, who has just left, and the Anthony Drexels and the Count and Countess Cederstrom, the latter otherwise Adelina Patti. Mr. Sholto Douglas gives a dinner of fifty and a ball, after which nil."

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Dinard is still very gay. Afternoon teas at the New Club attract the American and English contingent. There is a great deal of tennis, and among the best players are Mr. Spaulding de Garmendia, Mr. R. Forbes, Mr. A. Prevost, and Mr. Richard. Bridge whist has attacked Dinard with great virulence, and even the "little horses" are for a time forgotten.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 4.—Bellevue Avenue has not been as lively this season as it was to-day, for with the most delightful weather all cottagedom was out for a spin and halted at the Casino for a chat and to inspect the horse show stands, and then to arrange for luncheons. The smart traps were out in full force, and there were more carriages seen on the avenue from 10 to 1 o'clock than on any previous day this season.

Small dinners were given without number in the evening all over the cottage colony as a result of the first day of the Horse Show. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt entertained, as did Mrs. Hugh T. Dickey, while Mrs. George B. De Forest entertained at luncheon at Gooseberry Island.

A number of the steam yacht owners will at the end of the month take guests on a trip to Cuba and Puerto Rico.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Dolan are now preparing for a large social to be given before they depart for their Philadelphia home.

The full-dress rehearsals of the amateur theatricals was held this evening at the Casino Theatre under the direction of the Earl of Yarmouth.

Entertaining on the yachts has become the most enjoyable pastime of the cottagers this season.

Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, with the Misses Gerry, left for New York this evening on the Electra and will sail for Europe on Wednesday, to be gone for six weeks. The Commodore has decided to keep his cottage, Sea Verge, open, and when he returns from his European trip it will be to Sea Verge. Miss Daisy Post and Robert L. Gerry accompanied the party.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind have decided to break ground for their new villa on Bellevue Avenue about Oct. 10, and will remain here up to that time, when they go to Hot Springs.

Casino registers include Mr. and Mrs. Walter Denegre, Reginald Jaffray, and R. R. Remington.

Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer has determined, in view of the short time between this and the time set for the wedding of her daughter, Miss Dora Havemeyer, to Lieut. Commander Winslow, to complete all arrangements for the ceremonies at the Havemeyer villa, even should the dispensation for a church wedding be received, as the time intervening would not be sufficient to complete arrangements for a church wedding. Mrs. Havemeyer is in New York for a few days to complete certain details for the occasion.

Col. William Jay has returned from New York, and is the guest of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, as is Mrs. Jay.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter D. Denegre of New Orleans are at the Cliffs Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll will start to-morrow on a cruise to Newfoundland and Labrador on the sloop yacht Navahoe.

W. K. Vanderbilt has returned from New York on the steam yacht Valiant.

DEATH OF SISTER GONSALVA.

The Mother Superior of St. Peter's Hospital in Brooklyn.

Sister Gonsalva, who was for thirteen years the Mother Superior of the Sisters of St. Francis of the Poor, in charge of St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn, died at the hospital yesterday of heart disease. She was sixty-seven years old, and was born in Germany, where she entered the order. Before coming to Brooklyn she was in charge of an institution in New Jersey.

When she became Mother Superior of the Sisters at St. Peter's that institution was located in a small frame building at Hicks and Congress Streets. It was chiefly through her efforts that the fine structure now occupied by the hospital was built.

The funeral will take place to-morrow from the hospital.

Assemblyman Gould's Wife Dead.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The wife of Assemblyman M. C. Gould died suddenly at her home here to-day of neuralgia of the heart, aged forty-nine years.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

James C. Crawford.

James C. Crawford died of typhoid fever Sunday afternoon at his home, 117 East Seventy-seventh Street. Mr. Crawford was born in this city thirty-three years ago. He was educated in the public schools, and took up the trade of plasterer. He was for some years Trustee of the Plasterers' Association of this city.

In 1888 he founded the James C. Crawford Association, a Republican organization of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District. One year later he gave up his business to devote his time to politics. In 1897 he was elected Sergeant at Arms of the Assembly, which position he held up to the time of his death. He acted as Sergeant at Arms for the Mazet committee, and was present at the last meeting on Aug. 11. At the time of the ejectment of Gen. H. C. Henderson, counsel for Capt. Price, Mr. Crawford was threatened with a suit by the latter.

Private funeral services will be held at the family residence this evening at 8 o'clock, and there will be a public funeral to-morrow afternoon at 1 o'clock.

George Silver.

George Silver died last Saturday of heart disease at his home, 202 West One Hundred and Third Street. He was born at Lawrencekirk, Scotland, June 4, 1832, and came to this country when twenty-two years of age. He entered the shoe business in 1857, starting in a small way in this city. He afterward removed to Tarrytown, where he entered into partnership with his brother, David, and established a factory. About five years ago they dissolved partnership and Mr. Silver returned to this city and started a factory with his son as partner. Mr. Silver had been appointed assignee by the courts in many cases involving shoe interests.

Mr. Silver was an elder in the First United Presbyterian Church in Thirty-fourth Street, where funeral services will be held to-day. His wife, one son, and two daughters survive him.

John B. Williams.

John B. Williams, for a number of years prominent in the social, political, and commercial life of Baltimore, died in that city yesterday. He was born in Charleston, S. C., Christmas Day, 1837. He removed to Baltimore in 1845, where he was educated and early in life became associated with his father and brother in the cotton commission business, the firm being John Williams & Sons. The firm was dissolved by the death of the senior partner in 1876, and shortly thereafter Mr. Williams retired from business. In 1859 Mr. Williams married Miss Kate Winslow, daughter of N. C. Winslow of Cleveland.

Mr. Williams is survived by a daughter

RACING AT SHEEPSHEADBAY

Previous, at 10 to 1, Won the Twin City Handicap.

GOOD STAKE FOR MESMERIST

Dr. Catlett Won the Westbury Steeplechase—The Other Races Went to Rockton, Lucky Star, Decanter.

Labor Day was a lucky one for the racing firm of Bromley & Co. With their two rather commonplace horses, Mesmerist and Previous, they managed to win both of the stakes set for decision during the afternoon, O'Connor piloting both animals to victory. The stakes were the Autumn, for two-year-olds, worth $2,500, which Mesmerist won, and the Twin City Handicap, at a mile and a quarter, which was worth about $5,000 to the winner, Previous. As the former was at about 4 to 1 in the betting, and the latter at 10 to 1, and as the stable generally backs its horses well, the winnings must have been at least as much more as the stakes, so that there was a good day's profit for the stable owners.

It is doubtful if any of the many thousands who were at the track fared anything like as well in their speculations, for all of the favorites except Dr. Catlett—who won the Westbury Steeplechase—were beaten. Maher and Odom, favorite jockeys of the holiday crowds, also failed to get first past the judges in any of their races, and that was a body blow to the "pikers" who play jockeys instead of horses. Yet all of the crowd seemed to have a good time of it and to enjoy the sport. The clubhouse and that part of the stand set aside for the club members and their ladies were but poorly filled, though all the rest of the stand and the cheap field was comfortably crowded.

Most valuable and therefore most important of the races of the afternoon was the Twin City Handicap, at a mile and a quarter, in which a field of eight ran, with Bannockburn, Manuel, and Imp about even favorites in the speculation, and Bangle and Muskadine tipped as "good things" for the race. Bangle ran as well as he was expected to, for he got a part of the money, but Muskadine was so badly messed about at a critical moment in the running that he finished just outside of the cash. His rider, Odom, claimed a foul, but as the crowding at the turn to the home stretch was as much his fault as it was that of any one, this was not allowed, and the money went to the horses as they finished, Previous, Bangle, and Bannockburn getting it.

Mr. Fitz Gerald effected a quick and good start, as he did in all the races of the afternoon, and Imp, Bangle, and Half Time went to the front at once as the pacemakers for the party. This trio, running in close company, made the racing clear around the track, with Previous and Bannockburn following them most closely, until the field was straightened for home. At that point Odom tried to force Muskadine through to the front near the rail. Instead of doing this he came into collision with Half Time, and he, in turn, crowded into Imp, so that there was a general mix-up for a second or two. While this was being straightened out, Maher got Bangle to the front and started for home with a clear road ahead of him. O'Connor, on the outside of the field, managed to escape the crowding, and got Previous straightened for home at about the same time that Bangle started for the goal. It then fell to a race between the pair, and at that game Previous had the best of it, and won about as handily as his backers could have wished. O'Connor, who knows how quickly the horse can stop when he wants to, kept at him, riding and whipping until he was well past the finish line, three lengths in front of Bangle. The latter beat Bannockburn half that distance, and he was, in turn, lapped by Muskadine. Imp had been made so much use of in the early stages of the race that she had nothing left at the end, after the collision at the turn, and was absolutely last to pass the judges at the end of the race.

As to the race for the Autumn Stakes, it was an easy thing for Mesmerist, who was second choice in the betting to Gonfalon, with St. Finnan and Maribert next in the fancy of the speculators. The latter had the support of the clubhouse contingent and also of those who believed that five furlongs was the extreme distance that Mesmerist had a liking for, and this was a run over the Futurity course, which lacks but a few feet of six furlongs. Mesmerist liked the route yesterday all right, however, for he won very easily when O'Connor called on him to take the lead from Gulden and Gonfalon, who had led the party all the way through the chute and well into the main track. It was at the last sixteenth post that he was called on for his effort. Then he raced away from the field under wraps, while the others were being ridden out for all they were worth. Maribert did not like the weight he had to carry, 129 pounds, and was only a respectable fourth, just beating the maiden Okette home. The race was nothing to boast over, for it was run a fraction of a second slower than was the opening dash for maiden two-year-olds, which shows pretty well that the stake horses of the year are not of much more account than are the maidens.

That opening dash went to Rockton, a very handy sort of a colt by Meddler, one of the lot whose performance at Saratoga managed to get Jockey McCue into trouble. With Doggett up and the betting 12 to 1 against him, Rockton played with the field of a dozen in which he ran, beating Red Path handily, while the latter had no trouble in disposing of the favorite, Radford, who has been claimed as a colt of stake class. H may be as this year's stake horses go, but he would be considered of little account in other years.

Lucky Star had little trouble in disposing of the crowd that ran in the selling race at seven furlongs, for which Dan Rice and Tinge were made the favorites in the speculation. Neither of these favorites was able to get into the money, Lucky Star, Judge Wardell, and Queen of Song having the fun all to themselves and finishing in the order named.

The steeplechase over the full course was an easy race for Dr. Catlett, who allowed Trillion to make all the jumps except the last one in front of him, and then outran him on the flat. King T. was very bunglingly ridden by Hector, a colored boy, who hindered rather than helped him at each of the jumps.

Decanter won the final race of the afternoon, in spite of the fact that all the sharps had it that he would not be able to stay the route with the heavy weight he had up. The sharps were wrong, as they are occasionally and Decanter won cleverly from Clonsilla, who made all the running. Maid of Harlem, who had been whipper-in most of the way, made a clever fight for second money just at the end, and beat Clonsilla home by a length. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, weights seven pounds below the scale. Purse, $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to the second and $75 to third. Futurity course. Time—1:09.

1—Rockton, S. Sanford & Son's b. c., by Meddler-Brown Princess, 115 pounds, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Doggett)
2—Red Path, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's ch. g., 112, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(O'Leary)
3—Radford, J. E. Madden's blk. c., 115, 5 to 2..(Maher)

Native, 115, 15 to 1, (Odom;) Vesuvian, 115, 10 to 1, (Simms;) Herbert, 115, 15 to 1, (Hupp;) Lingerie, 112, 5 to 1, (Spencer;) Mac Flecknoe, 115, 9 to 2, (Clawson;) Bombshell, 115, 12 to 1, (Dupee;) Eileen Dale, 112, 60 to 1, (Slack;) Watercure, 112, 6 to 1, (Littlefield,) and Trailing Julius, 115, 50 to 1, (Taral,) also ran and finished as named.

Won handily by a length and a half; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For thre-year-olds and upward, non-winners during the meeting; selling. Purse $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. Seven-furlongs. Time—1:30 2-5.

1—Lucky Star, M. Flen's br. g., 5 years, by Friar Tuck-Keepsake, $500, 105 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Dupee)
2—Judge Wardell, G. W. Graydon's b. g., 4, 105, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Wilson)
3—Queen of Song, W. J. Smith's br. f., 3, 103, 10 to 1.....(Wedderstrand)

Dan Rice, 4, 112, 3 to 1, (Clawson;) Lillian Belle, 106, 20 to 1, (Hennessey;) Alice Nise, 3, 93, 90 to 1, (Brien;) Flax Spinner, 4, 108, 6 to 1, (O'Connor;) Kitty, 4, 105, 12 to 1, (Spencer;) Chivalrous, 3, 101, 100 to 1, (Ellis;) Concord, 5, 118, 15 to 1, (Taral;) Tinge, aged, 108, 4 to 1, (O'Leary;) Hanlon, aged, 105, 15 to 1, (Odom,) and Jonah, aged, 106, 100 to 1, (Kennedy,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a hard drive by half a length; four lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Autumn, for two-year-olds. Of $75 each, $20 forfeit. To the winner of $2,500, to the second $350 and the third $150. Futurity course. Time—1:09 1-5.

1—Mesmerist, Bromley & Co.'s ch. c., by Albert-Hoodoo, 129 pounds, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5..(O'Connor)
2—Gulden, J. E. Madden's ch. c., by Spendthrift-Tarantella, 122, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1....(Odom)
3—Gonfalon, Perry Belmont's ch. c., by Fonso-Falerna, 122, 16 to 5.....(Maher)

Maribert, 129, 9 to 2, (Spencer;) Okette, 108, 10 to 1, (Hennessey;) Ten Candles, 114, 30 to 1, (Taral;) St. Finnan, 112, 4 to 1, (O'Leary;) Brusquerie, 109, 100 to 1, (Littlefield,) and Warling, 112, 10 to 1, (Piggott,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Twin City Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $3,500, added to a subscription of $150 each for the starters, $50 forfeit, or $25 if declared by Aug. 15, of which $700 to the second and $300 to third. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:10.

1—Previous, Bromley & Co.'s b. h., 4 years, by Meddler-Sunnyside, 114 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(O'Connor)
2—Bangle, E. S. Gardner, Jr.'s, br. h., by Iroquois-Bracelet, 120, 4, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2..(Maher)
3—Bannockburn, P. Dunne's br. h., by Hayden Edwards-Bettie Blaise, 126, 7 to 2..(Spencer)

Muskadine, 4, 108, 10 to 1, (Odom;) Half Time, 3, 100, 40 to 1, (Wilson;) Manuel, 113, 7 to 2, (Littlefield;) Maxine, 5, 118, 20 to 1, (Shaw;) Imp, 5, 180, 4 to 1, (Clay,) and Prince McClurg, 3, 110, 10 to 1, (Hennessey,) also ran and finished as named.

Won handily by four lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—The Westbury Steeplechase, a handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $1,200, added to a subscription of $50 each for starters, $15 forfeit, of which $250 to the second and $150 to the third. Full steeplechase course. Time—5:36 2-5.

1—Dr. Catlett, J. W. Colt's ch. g., 5 years, by Candlemas-Allerna, 166 pounds, 7 to 10 and out.....(Finnegan)
2—Trillion, W. C. Hayes's ch. g., by King Ernest-Trill, aged, 159, 3 to 1 and 3 to 5..(Mr. Hayes)
3—King T., Harry W. Smith's b. g., by Kinglike-Revolt, 6, 146, 7 to 2.....(Hector)
4—Dareall, H. Graham's br. h., by Darebin-Cuyalna, 5, 139, 15 to 1.....(Graham)

Won easily by two lengths; two lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse, $1,000, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, of which $200 to the second and $100 to third. One mile and a sixteenth, on turf. Time—1:50 1-5.

1—Decanter, F. R. Hitchcock's br. h., 4 years, by Deceiver-Maudlin, 125 pounds, 2 to 1 and even.....(O'Leary)
2—Maid of Harlem, Osceola Stable's b. f., 103, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Wilson)
3—Clonsilla, Goughacres Stable's ch. m., 4, 110, 4 to 1.....(Maher)

Fast Black, 3, 96, 5 to 1, (O'Connor;) Marito, 4, 97, 10 to 1, (Odom,) and Glorian, 4, 111, 16 to 5, (Spencer,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a hard drive by half a length; a length between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Futurity course.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Erwin	Angle	115
Sir Vere de Vere	Tourney	112
Kipling	Liebe	112
Salmagundi	Watercure	112
Thermas	Kamara	112
Royal Sterling	McLemare	112
Plohm	Fleuron	112
Mardelma	Jen	112
Bactaria	Beautiful	112
Specific	Knightbanneret	110
La Vega	Allaire	107

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Albaces	121	General Mart Gary 112
Mai	119	Claroba 109

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and three-sixteenths.

The Bachelor	121	Arbaces	109
Maxine	119	Knight of the Garter	107
Kinley Mack	117	Azucena	104
Decanter	116	The Devil	103
MacLeod of Dare	113	Fast Black	92
George Keene	112		

FOURTH RACE.—The Flight Stakes, for two-year-olds and upward. Seven furlongs.

The Friar	125	Sanders	105
MacLeod of Dare	120	Hurly Burly	102
Isidor	115	McMeekin	95
Bendora	115	Mr. Jersey	95
Lady Lindsey	112		

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap hurdle race for four-year-olds and upward. One mile and three-quarters over six flights of hurdles.

Ben Eder	166	Hardy C	133
Howard Mann	164	Spurs	132
Julius Caesar	140	Trianon	132
Merlin	135	Aurelian	130

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Six and a half furlongs.

The Barrister	111	Peace	101
Monadour	110	Chappaqua	101
Sky Scraper	108	Belle of Troy	99
Jinks	108	Theory	98
Gen. Mart Gary	106	Pella B	98
Meehanus	105	Emigre	93
Satin Slipper	103	Dollie Weithoff	93
Klondyke	103		

FAST CYCLING AT MANHATTAN.

Boy Defeats Veterans, and the Motocycle Record Time Beats World's Record on Any Class of Machine.

The bicycle race meet held yesterday at the Manhattan Beach bicycle track, under the auspices of the Atlantic Athletic Association of Manhattan, attracted an audience of 5,000 persons. All wheelmen were interested in the five-mile metropolitan district championship, giving the winner a special prize and the club whose colors he wore possession of the Saltonstall Trophy Cup for one year. Lake and Kramer of the Harlem Wheelmen, Wahrenberger of the Greenwich Wheelmen, and Schofield of the Kings County Wheelmen were pitted against each other. On the last lap all were bunched together, and in the turn before coming into the home stretch Schofield made an effort. It was too early, and in the stretch he was soon distanced, and Lake, Wahrenberger, and Kramer fought for first honors, and so close was the finish that it was not until the announcement of the judges' decision that the spectators knew who the winner was. The decision was given to W. F. Wahrenberger. J. H. Lake was second and Frank Kramer third. The time was 12:47 3-5.

The main event on the card was a twenty-five-mile motocycle tandem race. First money was won by J. W. Judge and Charles W. Miller, the six-day champion rider, and their time of 32:58 beats the world's record on any class of machine.

The Sea Breeze Handicap, one mile, was won by W. W. Smith, Kings County Wheelmen, who is fourteen years old. He received a handicap of 100 yards from Kramer, Schofield, and Wahrenberger, but these cracks failed to overtake him, and the youngster finished 150 yards in front of them. Kramer was second, having a close contest with Wahrenberger for that place. Schofield fell, but was not seriously injured. Time—2:13 2-5.

The summary:

One-Mile Amateur, Sea Breeze Handicap.—Won by W. W. Smith, Kings County Wheelmen, 100 yards; second, Frank L. Kramer, Harlem Wheelmen, scratch; third, W. F. Wahrenberger, Greenwich Wheelmen, scratch. Time—2:13 2-5.

One-Third-Mile Novice.—Won by William J. Ryan, Newark; second, J. Richards, New York; third, W. J. Simeson, New York. Time—0:44 2-5.

One-Mile Exhibition.—By John Schuessler, police champion of America. Time—2:02.

Five-Mile Metropolitan District Championship, (Amateur.)—Won by W. F. Wahrenberger, Greenwich Wheelmen; second, J. H. Lake, Harlem Wheelmen; third, Frank Kramer, Harlem Wheelmen. Time—12:12 3-5.

Twenty-five-Mile Motocycle Race.—Won by J. W. Judge and Charles W. Miller; time, 30:58; second, J. Stinson and L. Stafford; time, 41:17 2-5; third, Harry Caldwell and H. Ragan. Time—42:30 3-5.

RACES AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 4.—The aces of the Poughkeepsie Bicycle Club at the Hudson River Driving Park to-day were witnessed by 2,500 persons. Summary:

One-Mile Novice.—First Heat—Won by Howard A. Riel, Jo Jo Wheelmen, Kingston; William White second, N. D. Crist third. Time—2:29 1-5. Second Heat—Won by Perry L. Wilson, Dewey Wheelmen, Poughkeepsie; Robert Lawson second, George M. Gonse third. Time—2:27 3-5. Final—Won by Frank J. Hoffman, S. L. A. C., Poughkeepsie; Perry L. Wilson, Dewey C. C., Poughkeepsie, second. Time—2:20 4-5.

One-Mile Handicap.—First Heat—Won by B. T. Allen, (50 yards,) Nassau Wheelmen, Bath Beach; C. N. Myers, (50 yards,) second; M. L. Perkins, (40 yards,) third; W. W. White, (60 yards,) fourth. Time—2:20. Second Heat—Won by J. Guinn, Jr., (120 yards,) Falcon Wheelmen, Brooklyn; M. Bedell, (60 yards,) second; F. Van Steenburgh, (40 yards,) third; W. C. Fries, (50 yards,) fourth. Time—2:21 4-5. Final—Won by B. T. Allen, (50 yards,) Nassau Wheelmen, Bath Beach; F. Van Steenburgh, (40 yards,) Tivoli, second; C. N. Myers, (50 yards,) Wappinger's Falls, third. Time—2:18.

Two-Mile Duchess County Championship.—First Heat—Won by H. Esselstyn, Poughkeepsie Bicycle Club; William Fries second, R. Lawson third. Time—2:30 2-5. Second Heat—Won by C. N. Myers, Wappinger's Falls; Robert Lawson second, O. R. Conklin third. Time—2:25 2-5. Final—Won by H. Esselstyne, P. B. C.; F. Van Steenburgh second, O. R. Conklin third. Time—5:01 2-5.

One Mile, Open.—Won by B. T. Allen; E. R. Cashin, Rondout, second; John Bedell, Lynbrook, third. Time—2:14 4-5.

One Mile, 2:30 Class.—First Heat—Won by E. R. Cashin, John Bedell second, Carl Preston third. Time—2:20. Second Heat—Won by M. L. Perkins, W. W. White second, C. N. Myers third. Time—2:35. Final—Won by E. R. Cashin, Carl Preston, Jo Jo Wheelmen, Kingston, second; Clifford N. Myers third. Time—2:18 2-5.

Two-Mile Handicap.—Won by B. T. Allen, J. Bedell second, W. E. Fries third. Time—5:28 3-5.

Century Cycle Relay Road Race.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—The first annual 100-mile relay road race of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Chicago was run to-day between Milwaukee and Chicago, and resulted in a victory for the Columbia-Logan Square Cycling Club. H. L. Tronvig of that club crossed the finish line at Lincoln Park five hours and forty minutes after the first men left Milwaukee. The race was run under unfavorable conditions, a strong wind and heavy, dusty roads militating against good time. Many punctures, falls, and accidents of a minor nature were experienced.

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

High Wind Disconcerted the Aim of the Guardsmen.

NOTED VISITORS PRESENT

Owing to the Unfavorable Weather Conditions the Number of Marksmen to Qualify Was Small.

The rifle ranges at Creedmoor presented a gay sight yesterday with the 700 uniformed National Guardsmen who competed in the rifle and pistol practice. Only a small percentage of this number succeeded in qualifying, owing to the uncertain "fish-tail" wind that whistled over the grounds from early morning until nightfall, turning the shots out of their course and sending chills through the marksmen. On the short ranges the number of qualifications was greatest, 192 men making the points necessary for marksmanship. At the five and six hundred yard practice for the sharpshooter's grade only 49 finished, although hundreds entered and many battled with the fluctuating wind nearly all day.

Dr. Lewis Balch, Sanitary Inspector of Cuba, was among the visitors to the ranges. He examined the grounds carefully, in company with Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, who was in charge of the day's practice. Dr. Nelson H. Henry, Surgeon General of New York, was also an interested spectator on the firing line. Both of the medical men declared themselves much pleased with the general arrangement of the ranges and especially complimented the sanitary advantages of the locality.

The scores follow:

PISTOL PRACTICE.

Marksmen.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

	50 Yards.	75 Yards.	Total.
Hosp. Steward William Weis	4 5 2 3 3—17	4 2 4 2 4—16	33

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Capt. W. H. Hallock 4 4 4 4—20 3 3 4 3 3—16 36

NINTH REGIMENT.

Capt. T. W. Timpson 5 3 3 5 4—20 4 2 4 4 3—17 37

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Capt. S. S. Stebbins 4 4 4 4—20 3 4 4 4 5—20 40

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Capt. C. W. Smith 2 4 3 4 3—16 3 2 3 3 4—15 31
Lieut. M. J. Kerrigan 4 3 3 4 3—17 3 0 4 3 5—15 32
Lieut. J. W. Stewart 2 3 3 3 4—15 3 4 5 3 2—17 32
Lieut. H. V. Van Aken 3 2 5 3 3—16 5 0 4 4 3—16 32

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. J. P. McNamara 4 3 4 3 2—16 4 2 3 4 3—16 32

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Com. Sergt. G. H. Thomas 4 3 4 3 2—16 3 2 4 4 5—18 34

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. D. P. Sullivan 4 3 2 4 4—17 4 3 4 0 4—15 32

SIGNAL CORPS.

C. P. Barker 5 4 2 3 3—17 4 3 2 3 3—15 32

SECOND SIGNAL CORPS.

W. J. Callahan 3 3 3 4 4—17 3 2 3 3 4—15 32
F. S. Cortis 3 3 3 3 4—16 0 5 4 3 3—15 31

SECOND BATTERY.

Sergt. R. S. Case 4 2 4 2 4—16 3 5 5 2 2—17 33
J. H. Bay 2 3 4 3 3—15 4 3 4 4 0—15 30
C. B. Dinowan 3 4 0 4 5—17
W. G. Hannon 4 4 2 3 3—16
A. W. Mainland 4 5 2 2 3—16 4 3 0 4 4—15 31
C. L. Mainland 3 2 4 4 3—16 3 3 4 4 2—16 32
W. K. Sutler 4 3 3 2 3—15 4 3 2 4 2—15 30

RIFLE PRACTICE.

Marksmen.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
W. A. Iwant	4 5 3 4 2—18	2 3 3 5 4—17	35
E. A. Herb	3 3 2 4 5—17	5 4 5 4 4—22	39
R. T. Reyser	3 4 4 2 2—15	4 4 4 4 4—20	35
F. G. McDougal	4 5 2 4 3—16	5 3 4 4 5—21	37
J. B. Marshall	3 2 4 2 4—15	5 3 5 5 3—19	34

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. W. J. Dillon	5 4 3 2 4—18	4 2 3 3 3—15	33
Corp. W. F. Donkey	3 4 2 2 4—15	3 3 4 2 3—15	30
F. Buckhorn	5 4 3 4 3—19	0 4 3 5 3—15	34
J. A. Dobbins	5 4 2 4 0—15	3 3 4 4 2—16	31
A. Ernest	3 4 3 3 5—16	4 4 3 3 4—18	34
E. C. Hermann	3 2 3 3 2—13	4 3 4 4 4—19	32
J. R. McGregor, Jr.	2 4 3 4 3—16	4 2 0 5 4—15	31
W. McBride	0 4 5 2 4—15	5 2 4 4 2—17	32
R. W. Mosich	3 4 5 4 2—18	4 3 5 3 3—18	36
J. J. O'Brien	3 3 3 3 4—16	4 2 3 4 4—17	33
S. Schiller	4 0 5 4 3—16	4 3 4 3 3—17	33
C. E. Smith	4 4 3 5 —16	3 4 3 4 2—16	32
C. Strang	3 4 3 3 4—17	4 2 4 3 3—16	33
J. J. Wright	4 3 3 2 3—15	4 2 3 3 3—16	31

NINTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. H. A. DePatty	5 3 3 2 3—16	4 2 3 4 2—15	31
G. E. Angermuller	4 4 3 4 4—19	5 4 3 4 4—20	39
W. Collins	3 3 3 4 3—16	4 3 4 3 4—18	34
J. Culhane	3 3 4 3 2—15	4 3 3 2 3—15	30
P. J. Conroy	4 4 5 3 4—20	3 2 4 3 3—15	35
J. Higgins	2 3 3 4 5—17	4 3 4 4 2—17	34
M. Lee	4 3 4 3 4—18	3 3 4 3 3—16	34
A. A. Makler	3 4 8 4 2—16	3 4 4 2 3—16	32
M. Seehafer	0 4 3 4 4—15	3 4 3 3 2—15	30
Wm. Smith	3 4 4 3 4—18	3 4 3 4 2—16	34
R. Stanley	4 3 2 3 3—15	3 3 2 4 3—15	30
A. Taylor	3 3 3 3 4—16	3 4 2 3 3—15	31

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. G. W. Allen	3 4 3 3 4—17	3 5 3 4 4—19	36
Sergt. T. A. Burns	3 3 3 3 4—16	3 3 4 4 4—18	34
Sergt. J. F. Beck	4 3 3 3 3—16	3 5 2 4 4—18	34
Sergt. J. Boyle	4 2 3 4 2—15	4 5 3 2 3—17	32
Sergt. W. Brown	4 5 4 3 4—20	3 2 4 4 4—17	37
Sergt. W. G. Irwin	4 0 5 3 3—15	3 3 3 3 4—16	31
Corp. C. C. Ditz	4 5 3 5 4—18	4 4 5 4 0—17	35
Corp. R. S. Dodd	4 2 4 4 2—16	5 5 3 0 3—16	32
Corp. F. W. Sulger	3 4 3 4 2—16	3 3 3 3 3—15	31
J. L. Barner	4 2 3 3 4—16	5 3 4 4 3—19	35
F. P. Bawny	3 2 4 5 3—17	4 3 3 4 4—19	36
C. J. Buckridge	4 4 4 2 3—17	3 3 3 2 4—15	32
P. J. Charters	4 0 4 3 5—16	3 4 5 2 2—16	32
T. F. Conway	3 2 3 5 2—15	4 4 3 3 4—18	33
J. Dougherty	2 2 4 5 4—17	4 3 5 4 2—15	32
W. Hoffman	2 3 4 4 4—19	4 4 4 5 2—20	39
H. T. Holt	4 0 4 3 4—15	4 3 3 4 3—17	32
C. Hain	3 3 3 4 3—16	3 3 3 3 3—15	31
F. F. Hughes	4 4 4 2 2—16	4 3 3 3 2—15	31
J. Kragh	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 3 3 3 3—16	36
G. Lasher	4 4 3 2 3—16	2 5 3 4 2—16	32
E. B. Phinny	3 3 3 3 3—15	3 3 4 4 2—16	31
F. Reinniger	2 4 3 2 4—15	4 3 4 3 2—16	31
A. J. Ritzinger	3 3 2 3 3—14	4 3 3 3 4—17	31
D. F. Ryan	3 2 4 3 3—15	5 4 3 5 4—21	36
J. G. Simons	5 4 0 3 3—15	3 3 3 2 4—15	30
G. W. Thompson	2 5 3 4 3—17	4 3 3 4 3—17	34
A. N. Tracy	3 4 3 2 3—15	3 4 2 4 3—16	31
C. J. Ward	3 3 0 5 4—15	3 5 4 3 3—18	33

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. J. D. Graham	5 2 2 3 3—15	5 4 3 4 4—20	35
Sergt. H. S. Palmer	4 3 4 4 4—19	4 3 3 5 3—18	37
Sergt. E. C. Relmer	4 4 3 4 4—19	3 4 4 4 4—19	37
G. H. Bridge	4 3 4 4 4—19	2 4 4 3 4—17	36
F. Buchar	3 3 3 4 2—15	3 3 3 3 3—15	30
E. B. Coe	2 3 3 3 4—15	4 3 2 3 3—15	30
M. J. Donnelly	5 4 4 4 4—21	5 4 3 4 5—21	42
J. J. Hanrahan	3 4 3 3 3—16	3 3 3 4 4—16	32
J. B. Hughes	3 5 0 3 4—15	4 4 0 4 4—16	31

LARCHMONT CLUB'S REGATTA.

The Vigilant Defeats the Quissetta—The Amorita Disqualified.

The Fall regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club was sailed yesterday in a heavy northerly wind on Long Island Sound. Interest centred in the race between the Vigilant, Quissetta, and Amorita. The latter lost her chance of winning by going around the wrong stake, thus giving the prize to Vigilant. Summary:

75-FOOT CLASS—START, 11:35.

Schooners.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Corr'ted Time.
Qui'setta	3:56:40	4:21:19	3:53:19
Vigilant	3:31:33	3:43:20	3:43:20

Amorita disqualified. Vigilant won by 9m. 56s.

51-FOOT CLASS—START, 11:40.

Syce	2:49:03	3:09:03	0:09:03
Jessica	3:13:08	3:33:08	3:13:08

Syce won by 4m. 4s.

Latowana	3:27:30	3:47:36	3:47:36
Kiora	3:41:38	4:31:32	4:40:48

Latowana won by 13m. 12s.

43-FOOT CLASS—START, 11:40.

Hassar	3:14:34	3:34:34	3:34:34
Fleetwing	3:54:04	4:14:04	4:14:04

Ludeah withdrew. Hassar won by 20m. 30s.

YAWL CLASS—START, 11:40.

Albicore	3:42:49	4:02:49	4:02:49
Escape	3:51:20	4:11:20	3:51:20

Escape won by 11m.

36-FOOT CLASS—START, 11:45.

Ancatok	3:35:34	3:50:34	3:49:13
Possum	3:33:48	3:48:48	3:48:48
Oshima San	Did not finish.		

Possum won by 25s.

20-FOOT KNOCKABOUTS—START, 11:50.

Oiseau	3:51:59	4:01:59	4:01:59
Alyce	4:03:19	4:13:19	4:13:19

Oiseau won by 11m. 20s. Alerion hnd a walkover.

21-FOOT RACING KNOCKABOUTS.—START, 11:50.

Cockatoo	2:11:40	2:21:40	2:21:40
Spindthrift	2:10:10	2:20:10	2:20:10
Robin Hood	2:10:30	2:20:30	2:20:30

Spindthrift won by 20s.

S. C. Y. C. KNOCKABOUTS—START, 11:50.

Lucille	2:18:08	2:28:08	2:28:08
Thalga	2:20:41	2:30:41	2:30:41
Midge	2:22:10	2:32:10	2:32:10

Lucille won by 2m.

25-FOOT CLASS—CABIN SLOOPS.

Cella	2:16:51	2:26:51	2:26:51
Cero	2:37:56	2:47:56	2:47:56

Cella won by 21m. 5s.

20-FOOT CLASS—OPEN CATS—START, 11:55.

Windora	2:08:50	2:13:50	2:13:50
Grayling	2:21:20	2:26:20	2:24:32

Windora won by 10m. 42s.

18-FOOT CLASS—OPEN CATBOATS—START, 12:00.

Palm	2:34:54	2:34:54	2:34:54
Kenon	2:16:41	2:16:41	2:16:41
Kazaza	2:20:02	2:20:02	2:20:02

Kenon won by 3m. 21s.

Vaquero III. Beats Thirty-Footers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 4.—The thirty-footers raced over the Dyer's Island course this afternoon with the wind strong from the northeast. The start was made at 3:06 o'clock. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed. Time. H.M.S.
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	5 40 30	2 36 33
Carolina P. Jones	5 41 39	2 37 42
Pollywog, A. H. Paget	5 44 03	2 40 06
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	5 45 24	2 41 27
Asahai, L. Warren	5 46 44	2 42 47
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	5 46 51	2 42 54
Mai, J. C. Brewster	5 47 17	2 43 10

TO RETIRE FROM YALE REVIEW.

President Hadley in February Next Will Cease Editing It.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 4.—President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale announced to-day his intention of retiring from the editorial board of The Yale Review. He has been from the time of the establishment of the magazine one of the five editors, and has been a constant contributor. In the last number of the magazine a sharp attack on President McKinley's policy in the Philippines appeared. President Hadley for a time was regarded as the writer, but he quickly disclaimed the authorship of the editorial. He will retire at the close of the present volume of the magazine, next February. He gives no reasons for his action.

THE TURF.

Empire City Trotting Club.

Grand Inaugural Meeting All This Week.

Track Between Yonkers and Mount Vernon.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 5.

2:07 Pace.....$2,000
The Speedway Wagon Race.....Silver Cup
The Bronx, 2:16 Trot.....3,000
Dash Race, 2:09 Pace; one mile.....600

RACES BEGIN AT 2:00 P. M. SHARP.

Trains on Harlem Division N. Y. C. & H. R. R. leave Grand Central Station for Mt. Vernon as follows: 10:35, 11:15, 11:35 A. M., 12:15, 12:35, 1:00, 1:35, 2:05 P. M. Returning at 5:00, 5:05, 5:26, 5:30, 5:35, 5:45 P. M.

Trains on New York & Northern Road leave 155th St. for Dunwoodie, 9:05, 11:05 A. M., 1:20 P. M. Returning leave Dunwoodie, 5:23, 6:15 P. M.

PRICES—Grand Stand, including admission at gate, $1.00; Club House, $2.50; Private Box, seating six, $15.00.

MUSIC BY FANCIULLI'S 71ST REGIMENT BAND.

CONEY ISLAND JOCK

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Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
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9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

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EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
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Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
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Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. | 487 BROADWAY, Silk Exge Bldg | 56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. | 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. | 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Chester B. Lawrence Jr.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS 10 shares and upward. 3 to 5 per cent. margin.
1,000 bushels and upward. **WHEAT** 3 to 5 per cent. margin.
Main Offices, 32 & 34 Broadway.
Branch Office, 621 Broadway.
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N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Offices:
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84 Broadway, cor. Berry St., Brooklyn.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

G. M. Carnochan & Co.,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
44 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.
BUY AND SELL
International Silver Company
COMMON AND PREFERRED STOCKS.

FINANCIAL.

ELYTON COMPANY
REORGANIZATION.
Notice is hereby given that the amount of bonds and stock deposited under the Plan of Reorganization is such that THE SUCCESS OF THE PLAN IS ABSOLUTELY ASSURED.
The Committee, therefore, invite the holders of Bonds which have not yet been deposited to deposit the same with either of the Depositaries on or before September 11th, 1899, without penalty.
Stockholders who have not yet deposited their stock are also invited to deposit same on or before the same date. The deposit of stock must be accompanied by the payment of the contribution of Five Dollars ($5.00) per share with interest thereon at Six per cent. per annum from the respective dates on which the installments were payable to the date of payment.
Bonds and stock not deposited on or before said 11th day of September will forfeit all rights, privileges, or interests in the reorganization, and will be barred from any participation in its benefits.
WILLIAM HALLS, JR., Chairman;
AUGUSTUS W. KELLEY,
ALEXANDER D. SEYMOUR,
THOMAS G. JONES,
WILLIAM T. HARDIE,
Committee.
C. C. RAWLINGS, Secretary.
New York, September 1st, 1899.

PUBLICATION BY THE GERMANIA BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK of moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 4, Chapter 689, of the Banking Law of 1892 of the State of New York.
April, 1893.....G. W. Cross, New York..$68.37
May, 1893.....Estate of Thomas B. Tweedale, New York..... 74.98
December, 1889..F. D. Hump, New York..... 78.45
State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
JOHN A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier of the Germania Bank of the City of New York, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief. JOHN A. MORSCHHAUSER.
Sworn to before me this 7th day of August, 1899.
G. F. KRAPP, (62.) Notary Public, N. Y. City.

TO THE HOLDERS OF SINKING FUND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE BRADDOCK GAS AND LIGHT COMPANY, OF BRADDOCK, PA.
Notice is hereby given that all of the outstanding bonds above mentioned, issued under a mortgage to the Central Trust Company of New York, dated March 2nd, 1891, are hereby called for redemption under the provisions of said mortgage, and will be paid and redeemed at par and accrued interest on the second day of October, 1899, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York. Interest ceases October 2, 1899.
The numbers of the bonds to be redeemed are Bonds 1 to 6 and 101 to 250, inclusive.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By George Sherman, Vice President.

COPPER
SANTA ROSALIA group in BONANZA
Stock of this company best purchase in market.
Prospectus, etc., on application.
ALLAN G. MACDONELL,
Mexican Investments, 63 Wall St., N. Y.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, } Vice Presidents.
HENRY H. COOK, }
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A LARGE FINANCIAL INSTITUTION offers an investment guaranteeing a 6 per cent. income, with utmost security. For particulars address JAMES E. SEYMOUR, 120 Broadway.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

$600,000

First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. 30-Year Gold Bonds
OF THE
QUINCY GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY,
QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

Dated September 1st, 1899. Due September 1st, 1929.
Redeemable at the option of the Company at 110 and interest.
Interest payable March 1st and September 1st in New York or Chicago.
Bonds may be registered as to principal. Denomination, $1,000.
Trustee, THE ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, of Chicago, Illinois.

Among the Directors and Officers are:
Hon. J. MANCHESTER HAYNES, Augusta, Me., President.
CHAS. W. MORSE, (President Consolidated Ice Co., New York,) Vice President.
GEORGE E. MACOMBER, Augusta, Me., Treas.
FRANK TILFORD, (Park & Tilford,) New York.
W. H. GELSHENEN, (President Garfield National Bank,) New York.
JOHN F. CARROLL, New York.
HENRY R. WILSON, (Wilson & Stephens,) New York.
EDWARD B. LEWIS, (Mason, Lewis & Co.,) Chicago, Ills.
E. J. FARKER, (Treasurer State Banking & Trust Co.,) Quincy, Ills.
WM. STEINWEDELL, Quincy, Ills.

All of the gas and electric light companies heretofore operating in Quincy have recently been merged, and the bonds described above are a first lien upon the amalgamated properties.
The Company has about 30 miles of gas mains, and ample equipment for electric light. All lighting within the City—domestic, commercial and public—is done by this Company. The population of Quincy, which is the third city in size in the State, is stated to be 42,000.
The report of Mr. F. H. Shelton, Gas Engineer, is on file, showing net earnings, based on present business for the current year, to be $50,000. The property has also been examined by Mr. C. H. Evans of Chicago, whose report can also be seen.
All matters pertaining to the merger of the constituent companies, and all proceedings relating to the bond issue, have been under the supervision of Messrs. Harmon & Mathewson of New York, and Messrs. Prussing & McCulloch of Chicago.

We offer the above-described bonds at 103½ and accrued interest, subject to prior sale, advance in price or withdrawal.

WILSON & STEPHENS,
41 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
MASON, LEWIS & COMPANY,
60 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON.
171 LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6th, 1899.
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Administratrix.)
$4,000 Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. 5 p. c. 50-year Gold Mtg. Bds., 1945.
(By order of Executors.)
Certificate N. Y. Produce Exchange.
Certificate N. Y. Produce Exchange.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
60 shs. Trust Co. of America.
29 shs. Bank of the State of N. Y.
10 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
11 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
$13,000 Hudson Suspension Bridge and New England Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1938.
53 shs. Fourth Natl. Bank.
25 shs. City Trust Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
150 shs. Nashville, Chat. & St. Louis R. R.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
30 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
50 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
15 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$20,000 Atlantic & Pacific R. R., (Western Div.,) Income Bond Cfts.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
100 shs. National Broadway Bank.
106 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
$1,000 N. Y. & Rockaway R. R. Co., 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bd., 1901.
100 shs. N. Y. Loan & Improvement.
30 shs. Cheshire Watch Co.
44 shs. Bank of State of N. Y.
100 shs. Oriental Bank.
3 shs. Continental Natl. Bank.
65 shs. Western Natl. Bank.
40 shs. Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron Co. pfd.
10 shs. Globe Fire Ins. Co.

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Virginia Deferred Certificates.
THE WEST VIRGINIA DEBT SETTLEMENT.
Notice is hereby given that the Advisory Board, having recommended the Plan of Settlement formulated by the Committee, copies thereof may be obtained without cost from Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., New York, or from Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., London.
JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Chairman;
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
CLARENCE CARY,
R. P. CHEW,
VIRGINIUS NEWTON,
Committee.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, September 5, at 12:30 P. M.,
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
For account of whom it may concern.
15 shares Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. preferred, $100 each.
200 shares Peoria and Eastern R. R. Co., $100 each.
$10,000 Morris & Essex R. R. Co. 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1914.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
Northwest Corner Liberty St.
CAPITAL . . $2,500,000
SURPLUS . . $2,500,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances,
subject to check through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer, and Fiscal Agent.
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Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.
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WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Sec'y.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.

ASHBEL P. FITCH,	WILLIAM E. SPIER,
WILLIAM BARBOUR,	ANSON R. FLOWER,
HENRY S. MANNING,	HENRY S. REDMOND,
SAMUEL A. MAXWELL,	JOHN R. HEGEMAN,
MYRON T. HERRICK,	C. I. HUDSON,
CHAS. P. CUTLER,	S. C. T. DODD,
EMERSON McMILLIN,	WILLARD BROWN,
H. O. HAVEMEYER,	PHILIP LEHMAN,
JAMES M. DONALD,	EDWARD F. CRAGIN,
GEORGE CROCKER,	GEORGE BLUMENTHAL,
J. WILLIAM CLARK,	EDWARD C. SCHAEFFER,
JOEL F. FREEMAN,	FRANK JAY GOULD.

MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY.
WALL STREET, Corner NASSAU, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, - $1,500,000
OFFICERS.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
JOHN KEAN, AMOS T. FRENCH, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Secretary.
W. NORTH DUANE, Treasurer.

Bankers' Trust Company Stock
DEALT IN.
Stephen C. Millett,
36 WALL STREET.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING,
New York, July 12, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending September 1, 1899, the same to be paid September 5, 1899, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on August 10, 1899.
For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1899.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, July 12, 1899.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1899.
On September 5, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

New York, Aug. 18, 1899.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of accumulated earnings has this day been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the company, payable October 4, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 11, 1899.
The preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, Sept. 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, Sept. 22, 1899.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

23 Wall St.
New York, Aug. 18, 1899.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, Sept. 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, Sept. 22, 1899.
On October 4, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

DIVIDEND.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has been declared on the stock of the company, payable October 25, 1899, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books on Tuesday, September 26, 1899.
The transfer books will close at the office of J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, at 10 A. M.
THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

REPUBLIC IRON AND STEEL CO.
August 31, 1899.
A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the preferred stock of this company has been declared, payable on and after October 1, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 15, 1899.
The transfer books will close on September 15, 1899, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen on October 2, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
S. J. LLEWELLYN, Secretary.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.
MANCHESTER, Sept. 4.—The market was absolutely unchanged last week. Business was small, with sellers extremely firm for all kinds of cloth. In yarns about the same conditions prevailed, but here and there some concessions were allowed. The French and German markets were more quiet, but were somewhat disturbed by the fluctuations in cotton and conflicting crop news.

Heavy Gold Receipts at Boise.
BOISE, Idaho, Sept. 4.—The receipts of gold at the United States Assay Office here during August were larger than for any other month in the history of the office, the total being $243,820. For the first eight months of the year the receipts were $1,120,883, against $883,706 for the corresponding period of last year.

A New Automobile Company.
NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 4.—Several capitalists have organized a company in this city to manufacture automobiles to be run by electricity. James E. Hayes is President of the company, and J. H. Ballantine, the brewer, and J. M. Quinby & Co. are interested in the scheme. The company will do a livery and delivery business with the new automobiles, running the machines between all New Jersey towns.

John D. Rockefeller Will Testify.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The Industrial Commission will resume its sittings in this city to-morrow, but it is probable that no witnesses will be examined before Wednesday. John D. Rockefeller of the Standard Oil Company has consented to appear on that date.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Courts and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Church.
2—Richardson vs. Douglas.
3—Pilcque vs. Drew.
4—Franklin Nat. Bank vs. Mogul Mfg. Co.
5—Megroz vs. Morrison.
6—Marston vs. Cramsey.
7—Excelsior Sav. Bank vs. Freise.
8—Tannenbaum vs. Mason.
9—Gulick vs. Freize.
10—In re Lenz.
11—Marcus vs. Waring.
12—In re N. Y. Bowery Fire Ins. Co.
13—In re Neills.
14—Brown vs. Sullivan.
15—Schiff vs. Sullivan.
16—Garvey vs. Union Trust Co.
17—Paul vs. Morton.
18—Geneva Nat. Bank vs. Pacific Nat. Bank of Tacoma.
19—Van Horne vs. Van Horne.
20—Ernst vs. Henn.
21—Consolidated Ice Co. vs. Gore.
22—Allen vs. Fowler, Wells & Co.
23—Bolen & Byrne Mfg. Co. vs. Manhattan Bottling Co.
24—McEwen vs. Just.
25—Vetal vs. Vattel.
26—People ex rel. Alexander vs. Brady.
27—Link vs. Watson.
28—In re Henderson.
29—People ex rel. Orr vs. Scannell.
30—People ex rel. Govan vs. same.
31—People ex rel. McQuaid vs. same.
32—People ex rel. Clarke vs. same.
33—People ex rel. Chamberlain vs. same.
34—People ex rel. Le Strange vs. same.
35—People ex rel. McGuire vs. same.
36—Eisner vs. Stern.
37—Keator vs. Dalton.
38—Taussig vs. Hoffman House Bath Co.
39—Pearson vs. Cuthbert.
40—People, &c., vs. Standard Aerating Co.
41—In re Buena Vista Realty Co.
42—Maitland vs. Cassidy.
43—Naselli vs. Plunkett.
44—In re Morris Av.
45—In re Hefner.
46—In re Quinn.
47—In re Belmont Place.
48—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Murray.
49—Bloom vs. Fink.
50—Sherman vs. Grinnell.
51—Steinhardter vs. Howe.
52—In re Donaldson.
53—Kelly vs. City of New York.
54—Brundage vs. Brundage.
55—Socialistic Co-operative Pub. Ass'n vs. Kuhn.
56—Steinhardter vs. Howe.
57—Spenks vs. Berfield.
58—People ex rel. Agazzi vs. Peyser.
59—Geoghagan vs. 8d Av. R. R. Co.
60—In re Bindseed.
61—In re Wimer.
62—Nichols vs. Rosenweig.
63—In re McSorley.
64—Schreyer vs. Morgan.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII. Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII Adjourned for the term.
SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M. Jacob Merkle, Anton Zitzlsperger, Catharine Coyle, James Dwyer.
SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.
CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.
CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV. Adjourned for the term.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Herman for the People.

1—Joseph Furber.
2—Albert Kutsch.
3—Thomas R. Paxton.
4—Gustav Wasserlein.
5—James Bambrick, Joseph Dunn.
6—Joseph Lewis, Philip Bennett.
7—Samuel Weaver.
8—Robert Callahan, John Smith.
9—Harold E. Holdsworth.
10—Edward Fitzgerald, Henry Butler.
11—Mathew Hagen, Philip Nolan.
12—John O'Connell.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, Recorder.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Blumenthal for the People.

1—Hyman Krutzer.
2—George Cook.
3—Charles Thomas.
4—Israel Meltiger.
5—Daniel Durkin, James McCarty, Christopher Courtney.
6—Joseph O'Brien.
7—Emaziah Emery.
8—Joseph McGrath.
9—John Davis.
10—Max Frank.
11—Isaac Medosky, Joseph Feinstein.
12—Emil Rialli, Henry R. Calam.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV. Adjourned for the term.

Referee Appointed—New York.
SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Matter of Venable—Stephen B. Keating.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company will be held at the general office of the company in the Monadnock Block, No. 100 Jackson Boulevard, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Thursday, the 7th day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of consenting to and concurring in the creation of indebtedness of the company, and the issue and disposal of bonds to be known as this company's three per cent. refunding fifty-year gold bonds, to be dated as of October 1, 1899, to be due October 1, 1949, and to bear interest at the rate of three per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, both principal an interest payable in gold coin, for the principal authorized amount of forty million dollars. ($40,000,000.) The proceeds of such bonds are to be used in funding the company's indebtedness and procuring funds for completing, furnishing, improving, operating, or maintaining its railroads or extensions thereof. There will also be submitted at such meeting for the consent and concurrence of the stockholders the proposition to execute a mortgage of the company's corporate property, franchises, &c., to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, as Trustee, to secure the payment of said issue of forty million dollars, ($40,000,000,) face value of bonds, with power to issue additional bonds under said mortgage as may be hereafter duly authorized by the stockholders. The form of such mortgage as prepared by the general solicitor of the company will also be submitted for approval.
For the above purpose the stock transfer books of the company will be closed August 20th at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened September 8, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Dated Chicago, Ill., Jun 27, 1899.
By order of the Vice President and Board of Directors. ALEXANDER MILLAR, Secretary.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting
HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.
Office of the Secretary,
Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 17, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the organization of the company,) will be held at the office of the company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 3d day of October, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Sep. 5, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
WILLIAM N. COTT, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, in Salt Lake City, Utah, on TUESDAY, October 10th, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon for the election of fifteen Directors of the company, and for the transaction of such other business that may legally come before the meeting.
The books for the transfer of stock (both Common and Preferred) will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at the close of business on Saturday, September 9th, 1899, and will be reopened on the 11th day of October, 1899, or in the event of any adjournment of said meeting, or of the special meeting of stockholders to be held on October 9th, 1899, then on the day following the date of the last of any such adjourned meetings. ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.
Dated August 30th, 1899.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the National Rice Milling Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 738 Prudential Building, Broad Street, in the City of Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, the sixth day of September, A. D. 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of all other business that may properly come before said meeting.
The Books for the Transfer of the Preferred and Common Stock will be closed, for this purpose, from three o'clock P. M., sixteenth of August, until ten o'clock A. M., seventh September, 1899. P. P. LYNCH, Secretary.
Dated at Newark, N. J., August 15th, 1899.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the by-laws of the company, and the order of the Board of Directors, the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railway Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the company, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on TUESDAY, October 3, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before said meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
Dated September 2, 1899.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, on Wednesday, the 4th day of October next.
The stock transfer books will close on Friday, September 22, 1899, at 3 P. M., and reopen on Thursday, October 5, 1899, at 10 A. M.
J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.
Louisville, Ky., Sept. 1, 1899.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Wall Street can begin to-day its Fall campaign—if Fall campaign there is to be. It has been much predicted. Optimists in the Stock Exchange district count still confidently upon the early establishment of buoyancy, if, indeed, it doesn't lead to a duplication of old time "booms." Among some authorities, who are entitled to consideration, however, no show appears of extravagant anticipation. Generally, there is a recognition of the extraordinary changes for good that have come over the business situation, and on such account are founded the cheerful anticipations. It is of common fame that practically in every commercial and industrial quarter improvement is recorded, that in a long list of instances actual business revolution takes place—that prosperity is attested splendidly.
And herewith THE NEW YORK TIMES presents the views of Wall Street men of consequence.

Scarecrows That Have Failed.
Henry Allen: "It is true, as bears with long-distance eyesight are saying, that some disagreeable elements may some time come along to disturb security market serenity; but none threatens us this year—this year is a good times year. In the business situation a dozen factors are inspiriting to one that is found even mildly discouraging.
"The public outside of Wall Street is making money, has been making money for some time past—and what after all is Wall Street but the natural and legitimate echo of the outside business world?
"Is it easy to find bear arguments? What is the name of one important railroad whose earnings are decreasing? What railroad is there of importance whose earnings, indeed, are not increasing far beyond prediction? Where is the money corner so much prophesied, what legitimate Wall Street enterprise has been held back or hurt by money market stringency, what sacrifice has been imposed upon any business interest in any part of the country while Western crops have been harvested and moved? Where is the loudly predicted direful rush of gold from here to Europe? What State, what county, what township has been denuded of its harvests by drought, or rain, or the easily invented chinch bug? Where, indeed, has there been any of the dreadful disasters with threats of which Wall Street has for months been bombarded?
"Just on the basis of bear prophesies gone to pot, it is sensible to be bullish. Scarecrows tumble down and do no scaring. In Wall Street, when efforts to terrify thus fail, it is usual, natural, and certain for hopefulness and confidence to prevail and extend. And this is one of the reasons why it now seems to me a better time to buy stocks than to sell them."

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Nothing but Prosperity.
Frank H. Sturgis (Strong, Sturgis & Co.): "There is nothing but prosperity. I see no cloud in the situation. The country will have a good and active trade this Fall."

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Business Never So Good as Now.
S. Taylor, Jr. (McIntyre & Wardwell): "Business was never so good as it is to-day, and the country was never so prosperous. Both manufacturers and railroads are making more money than they ever did, and I think they will continue to make it. There is going to be a demand for many stocks from now on, and I predict that all good dividend-paying stocks will go higher before Jan. 1."

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Manufacturers Are Busy.
A. Rosenfeld (Charles Minzesheimer & Co.): "I think the outlook is very good. The manufacturing industries are all kept working to their fullest capacity, and many are away behind in their orders. Good crops seem pretty well assured, and the public is appreciating that fact and coming into the market. The South and West are in good shape. In fact, conditions everywhere were never better."

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Interesting as a Fairy Tale.
Hollister & Babcock: "The prospects are for the largest business the country ever had. The trade reports are as interesting as a fairy tale. Under the circumstances we cannot see how we can help having active markets in Wall Street, with higher prices."

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Better Times Ahead.
Alfred de Cordova: "With the return of business men from their vacation we are going to see better and more active times in Wall Street and throughout the country. The country is in such a prosperous condition that it will certainly result in activity on Wall Street. The Street is a barometer of the general business situation. The present excellent conditions and their assured continuance are bound to be reflected in the prices of our securities."

***

Much Activity Prevails.
Halle & Stieglitz: "We see nothing but good times ahead. We do not think there will be much Eastern money needed by the West to move the crops, and therefore there won't be a financial stringency here. Even if money should loan high here, that is not necessarily a bad sign. Stringency in the money market is bad only when there is plenty of money and it nevertheless is hoarded through fear and timidity. A stringency due to an active market is not a bad sign."

***

Tight Money Not Threatening.
J. S. Bache: "The absence from the city of many of our large operators, the possibility of tight money, and the disposition to await the outcome of the crops before taking on large financial obligations have undoubtedly combined to keep the market within a narrow groove during the past three months; and the only evidence of interest at all has been the rapidity which the so-called Flower stocks have recovered from the shock of the death of their principal supporter. The generally predicted money squeeze has failed to materialize, nor do I think it likely to materialize during the coming Winter. I do not mean to say that I expect the present low rates of money to continue, but beyond a normal advance in rates I see no likelihood of any stringency for money.
"The Dewey reception in September and the yacht races shortly thereafter will bring back to the city, even earlier than usual, many of our larger operators; and I do not think that it will be long before the result of their presence is felt, as it is undoubtedly true that most of the better class of shares are in strong hands, and their owners will not permit them to lie dormant.
"Business in all lines is unprecedentedly good, and in fact could hardly be better; and while it is true that conditions in this country have always been so transitory that good or bad times rarely lasted long, the present crop traditions and probable export demand, both for cereals and manufactured products, are such that I cannot but feel that prosperity will remain with us for some time to come; I should even be hopeful for a considerable period were it not that within six months we will be talking of Presidential probabilities and platforms, and that is always a disturbing factor for business, and will be particularly so as long as many, and especially Europe, consider the silver question still an open one for this country. I am looking forward to a Fall and Winter of commercial and financial activity; a large volume of business and good prices."

***

Prospects Most Promising.
Charles Head & Co.: "We never knew the business of the country to be so good. In fact many business men have been so bound down by the growth of their trade that they have been obliged to leave Wall Street alone for lack of time. We consider the outlook all around—financially, commercially, and for the Street—as promising as at any time we have known."

***

What Must Attract Investors.
James D. Smith: "We may not have a rampant market for some time to come, but it seems to me that a variety of important factors are working together for the development of market activity and strength. Easy money, good railroad earnings, the general support of labor, and the manifold evidences of industrial and commercial prosperity, all seem to me tending to a National business situation which must find in Wall Street sturdy reflection. Stocks of high class seem to me, in view of such improved conditions, to be attractive to investors."

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Higher Prices Will Prevail.
Boody, McLellan & Co.: "There is only one thing to be said, and that is that everything is prosperous and in our opinion will continue so. Higher prices will prevail, and we expect to see a greater movement in iron and steel than even many of the most optimistic anticipate."

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No Cloud on the Horizon.
Sutro Brothers & Co.: "We have every reason to hope that with the return of business men to the city greater activity will be felt all around. The outlook is most promising. There is no cloud on the horizon to cause the slightest alarm. Money matters are in an easy state and without question will continue so. It appears to us that the general line of stocks is now on a healthy basis, with less of the speculative feature which seemed to govern the market the early part of the year. Taking it all and all, we have a right to anticipate a healthy and active market. The people are using greater caution in buying and are beginning to look with more care to see that their investments are founded on value. As a result it is much more difficult than heretofore to float clap-trap schemes. All the iron and steel conditions are favorable and continue to look up."

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Could Not Be Better.
Daniel O'Dell: "I don't know how times could be better. Crops are good and the farmers are getting high prices. We are manufacturing more stuff than ever before in the history of the country, and we are exporting more. All these things ought to be reflected now, as heretofore, in enhanced prices for good, stable things. Prices in Wall Street are not the cause, but the effect of outside conditions; and when outside conditions are better than ever before in the country's history I can't see any good ground for being pessimistic. If some unforeseen calamity does not overtake us we really have not begun to see the improvement in many lines that we are certain to see.
"The changed conditions in this country will necessarily compel the building of an efficient navy, and the opening up of the new territory that we have acquired must for years command large capital and the best energies of our people. All these things are going to give the laboring people of the country work away beyond their present anticipations. We are beginning to see this now in orders for ships from abroad which we cannot fill, while we even see large establishments closing down for a lack of iron and steel.
"I can't see how anything can interfere with our growth and prosperity in general business lines. Wall Street will feel the effect of this and may overdo it at times and have large fluctuations in prices, particularly of those securities that have not fully demonstrated their value. But the good things, I think, will steadily advance."

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General Business Will Be Good.
Kissam, Whitney & Co.: "There is no doubt that general business is going to be very good. We can't see how it can be otherwise. The prospects are that money will be more active because of the much greater

GOLF ON MANY COURSES

Morris County's Links Open for the Fall Season.

A "KICKERS'" HANDICAP MATCH

Large Gathering of Admirers of the Game at Ardsley—Good Scores Made at Baltusrol.

After a period of comparative quiet, the Morris County golf course at Morristown, N. J., was formally opened for the Fall season yesterday by a competition which the committee chose to style a "kickers'" handicap. More than twenty members took part, and all played with such zeal that the uninitiated might well wonder why the event secured its suggestive name. The reason was because each contestant was permitted to fix his own handicap, and therefore could not "kick" at the committee for not using proper discretion.

But the players, however, did not have everything their own way. The competitors had to fix their handicaps so as to come as near as possible to a blind handicap score, and the figures were not announced until after the game was finished. So as not to give everything to the players, the committee stipulated that any one having a net score below the scratch mark would be disqualified. The scratch figure turned out to be eighty-seven strokes, and this brought Arthur Whitney galloping in as winner in a net score equal with scratch.

It was a narrow victory, for Arthur Forbes showed a net score of 88 and C. B. Beckwith 89. W. Allston Flagg, the Captain of the club, who has just returned from golfing at Bar Harbor, made the lowest gross record—ninety-four strokes. Three players were disqualified for running below the eighty-seven mark. The players and scores are:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Arthur Whitney	103	16	87
Arthur Forbes	113	25	88
C. B. Beckwith	103	14	89
Arthur H. Poote	104	14	90
J. V. Todd	116	26	90
Walter Ford	103	12	91
E. C. Smith	106	15	91
W. Allston Flagg	94	3	91
Stephen Whitney	113	18	95
C. V. S. Crosby	102	7	95
B. Chandler	115	18	97
C. Egbert	130	30	100
W. B. Hazeltine	135	35	100
J. M. Chapman	119	18	101
Elbert S. Kip	123	22	101
G. F. Fox	141	28	113

The disqualified three, with scores, are:

Oliver Adams	98	15	83
L. B. Garrison	96	12	*84
J. A. Edwards	101	15	86

GOLF AT LENOX.

Preliminary Play for the Bishop Cup in a Stiff Wind.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 4.—The qualifying round of thirty-six holes, medal play, for the cup given by David W. Bishop was played to-day on the Lenox golf links. A stiff west wind prevented low scores. Eighteen players entered, but some of them dropped out after the morning round of eighteen holes. Samuel Frothingham made the lowest score but had a close second in E. A. Thomson. There were many spectators in the afternoon to see the result of the match. The cup was on exhibition at the clubhouse, together with the gold and bronze medals which go to the winner of the cup and the runner-up. This is the score, the first eight qualifying:

Samuel Frothingham, 88, 97—185.
E. A. Thomson, 96, 92—188.
S. P. Shaw, 90, 99—189.
David T. Dana, 99, 94—193.
A. P. Stokes, Jr., 95, 98—193.
David W. Bishop, Jr., 97, 100—197.
Lindsay Fairfax, 102, 95—197.
J. C. Greenleaf, 98, 99—197.
Howard Godwin, 101, 102—203.
J. W. Burden, 101, 105—206.
R. D. Lapham, 101, 108—209.

Miss Cornelia Barnes is the winner of the cup given by Miss Maud Curtiss for the woman's contest, which has been in progress during the month of August.

A handicap match of six rounds of great interest to the players and their friends was played to-day. This is the score:

Miss Cornelia Barnes	58 59 60 58 62 58—355	24	331
Miss Charlotte Stillman	62 57 54 57 56 62—338	0	338
Mrs. H. P. Lapham	62 62 63 63 62 59—371	24	347
Miss Maria Mosle	68 61 64 67 68 65—393	39	354
Mrs. W. A. Taylor	66 67 67 63 62 67—392	12	380
Miss Lila Sloane	63 64 72 74 72 76—421	24	397

FINE GOLF AT BALTUSROL.

Hunter, the ex-Oakland Professional, a Competitor.

David Hunter, the young golf professional, who has just left the Oakland Golf Club at Bayside, L. I., to take charge of the course at the Baltusrol Club, near Short Hills, N. J., signalized his entrance into Baltusrol territory yesterday by playing a four-ball foursome against two of the best amateurs in the club as opponents. Hunter was aided by L. H. Graham, one of the amateurs who is rapidly coming to the front at Baltusrol, and who, during the day, tied with Louis P. Bayard, Jr., at 93 strokes for the lowest gross score of the day.

Bayard, who is a recent Princeton graduate, and formerly the intercollegiate champion, and Hugh K. Toler opposed Hunter and Graham, winning by 3 up and 2 to play, or four holes of the full eighteen. The scores are:

L. P. Bayard and Hugh K. Toler—

Out	6	5	3	4	6	4	4	4	4—40
In	3	5	5	4	4	6	6	4	4—41
Total									81

L. H. Graham and David Hunter—

Out	7	6	4	5	4	4	4	5	3—42
In	4	5	4	5	4	7	5	3	5—42
Total									84

Hunter expects to be one of the competitors in the open championship of the United States to be played this month at Baltimore, and the Baltusrol members are looking to him for a creditable showing.

Beside this foursome, there were two club contests for the members, but barely one-third turned in scores. Ellis Adams was the fortunate golfer of the day, for he won the silver cup in the club handicap, with a net score of 85 strokes, while in the afternoon his net score of 86 strokes gave him the majority of the golf balls in the ball sweepstake competition. The players in the handicap, with scores, are, those of the victor and of Bayard as the only scratch competitor, given in full:

Ellis Adams—	Gr.	Hd.	Net
Out	7 6 4 5 7 5 4 6 4—	48	
In	4 6 6 6 6 7 5 4 5—	49	
Total		97	12 85
L. P. Bayard, Jr.—			
Out	9 6 4 4 4 4 4 6 4—	45	
In	4 6 4 5 5 6 7 5 6—	48	
Total		93	0 93
L. H. Graham		93	5 88
L. R. Connett		98	10 88
R. A. Waterburg		102	14 88
Hugh K. Toler		94	3 91
E. N. Todd		101	10 91
W. B. Crisp		135	18 92
J. R. Wilmer		111	12 99
Beverly Ward		146	25 121

BIG CROWD AT ARDSLEY LINKS.

Golf on the picturesque Ardsley links, overlooking the Hudson River, near Dobbs Ferry, was enjoyed by an unusually large number of members yesterday. Besides a big foursome match for a silver cup, the final round in two events was decided. The concluding match for the Edwin Gould Cup was between F. L. Eldridge and H. S. Brooks, the former winning by 4 up and 3 to play. The final round in the Class B match play handicap was won by F. S. Billings, who beat R. Brewster by one hole.

The special club foursome was won by Thomas W. Stiles and A. E. Barron. The players and scores were:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
T. W. Stiles and A. E. Barren	95	7	88
H. L. R. Edgar and H. B. Gafney	97	7	90
R. Churchill and A. O. Beebe	99	6	93
S. R. Bertron and C. W. Lyman	111	17	94
J. A. Townsend and T. McK. Garrison	106	12	94
C. S. Fairchild and R. W. Kelly	115	19	96
E. B. Hawkins and H. Clarkson	119	23	96
F. L. Eldridge and H. S. Brooks	101	2	99
A. Murphy and E. Griffin	112	11	101
W. B. S. Thorne and F. W. McCutcheon	114	11	103
C. P. H. Gilbert and E. C. O'Brien	124	17	107

Wins the Laflin Cup at Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 4.—The semi-finals for the Laflin Cup took place at the Fairfield County Golf Club this morning. J. S. Gillespie beat F. C. Hilliard 2 up, and C. S. Cox beat George Phelps 5 up and 4 to play. This afternoon the finals were played, when Mr. Gillespie beat Mr. Cox 5 up and 4 to play, thereby winning the cup. Much interest was centred in the day's play.

ATHLETICS AT BAYONNE.

Flanagan Threw the 16-Pound Hammer 164 Feet 6 Inches—Broke the World's Record.

BAYONNE, N. J., Sept. 4.—The Knickerbocker Athletic Club Labor Day carnival at Bayonne resulted in one new world's record made by John Flanagan of the New York Athletic Club, who threw a sixteen-pound hammer from a nine-foot circle, Irish style, a distance of 164 feet 6 inches. The old record was 151 feet 10 inches, made by Kelly of Ireland. J. C. Coffey of the Knickerbockers was second, with a throw of 149 feet 6 inches. Charles Chadwick of Yale threw a distance of 148 feet 1 inch, securing third place. This contest was without handicap, there being only three competitors.

About 5,000 patrons of the carnival enjoyed the sports. The quarter-mile cinder path was in good condition, also the oval. The Games Committee consisted of President James E. Sullivan, J. H. Sears, and John D. Adams.

While crossing the track during a bicycle race, William Heidick, a boy, was run over. His leg was broken. He was taken to Bayonne Hospital.

In the morning the Knickerbocker baseball team defeated the Bay Side Athletic Club of Bayonne by a score of 16 to 5.

The all-around weight throwing contests were a feature. James R. Mitchell did not compete. John Flanagan of the New Yorks scored 16 points, the highest made. Richard Sheldon of the same club scored 13. J. C. Coffey of the Knickerbockers was third with 5, and Charles Chadwick of the New Yorks fourth, with 2. Flanagan and Sheldon each won firsts in two events.

Decidedly unfavorable conditions prevailed during the two aquatic events, a seventy-five yard novice swimming and a 200-yard handicap. There was a strong tide, a strong northwest wind, and low water. Wind aided the tide, which the contestants found much difficulty in breasting and keeping their proper courses. A. G. Savori of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club was referee and J. Harry S. Cornish the starter.

The seventy-five-yard novice race from scratch was won by B. Ludwig of the Staten Island Boat Club by a narrow margin in 1:50 1-5. R. C. Beacroft, New York Athletic Club, finished second. H. B. Clark of Jersey City was a good third. The course was straightaway.

In the 200-yard handicap swimming race William Rauss of the Knickerbockers, with eighteen seconds handicap, captured first place after an exciting finish with three other competitors. Rauss won by about three yards, his time being 3:20. L. Johnson, Jr., Knickerbocker Athletic Club, was second, having fifteen seconds. F. A. Wendnick, New York Athletic Club, 6 seconds, finished third, one yard behind Johnson. In this race the men swam from the boathouse float to a stakeboat and return, finishing at an imaginary line. A small boat at anchor proved an obstacle on the return.

The William Barry Field Club of Jersey City defeated the Irish-American Football Club of Newark in a game of two twenty-minute halves. The total score for the Barrys was 4 goals and 1 point against 3 goals and 3 points for the Newark team. In the first half James Hayes made the only goal for the Barrys. In the second half Con O'Keefe, James Dwyer, and Thomas Foy each made a goal for the Barrys, and 1 point was scored by Capt. John J. Hayes. For the Irish-Americans, in the first half Maurice Lynch made the goal and one of the 3 points; Capt. Jerry McCormack and John O'Keefe each scored a point. O'Keefe and McCormack each made 1 goal in the second half. The oval was in good condition.

Four of the five winners of the trial heats in the one-hundred-yard handicap run finished bunched in the final, which was won by D. McCollough of the Seaside Athletic Club, practically upon his handicap of 9 yards. Time—0:10¼.

Garrett F. Fitzgerald of the Star Athletic Club, with 45 yards, in the half-mile run defeated Herbert E. Manvel, New York Athletic Club, by nearly one rod. The winning time was 1:56 4-5.

A. W. Burlingame, Jr., of the Knickerbockers, easily ran down a large field in the 300-yard handicap run, winning by a few feet in 0:31 1-5. His handicap was 12 yards.

Barely enough men finished in the one-mile handicap run for the three prizes. T. G. McGirr of the New York Athletic Club outfooting J. Sheran of the Knickerbockers. McGirr won by about two yards in 4:25 4-5, having 45 yards handicap, against 50 for Sheran. J. F. Malloy of the Xaviers was beaten nearly four rods.

An unfortunate fall in the final of the one-mile bicycle novice race probably prevented A. A. McDonald of Tompkinsville, S. I., from winning while in the lead. Adam Findlay of Jersey City won the race in 2:45 3-5, due to the set-back to McDonald.

SUMMARY:

100 Yards; handicap.—First heat won by Charles McClellan, New York, (9 yards;) time—0:10. Second heat won by J. T. Mahoney, Knickerbocker A. C., (8 yards;) time—0:10 1-5. Third heat won by J. F. Miller, St George A. C., (7 yards;) time—0:10 2-5. Fourth heat won by H. B. White, West Side Branch, Y. M. C. A., (6½ yards;) time—0:10 2-5. Fifth heat won by D. McCullough, Sea Side A. C., (9 yards;) time—0:10 1-5. Final heat won by D. McCullough, Sea Side A. C., (9 yards;) J. F. Miller, St. George A. C., (7 yards,) second; J. T. Mahoney, Knickerbocker A. C., (8 yards,) third. Time—0:10 1-5.

One-Mile Bicycle; Novice.—Won by Adam Findlay, Jersey City; Harry Davis, Greenville, N. J., second; W. J. Scott, Clifton, S. I., third. Time—2:45 3-5.

Half-Mile Run; Handicap.—Won by G. T. Fitzgerald, Star A. C., (45 yards;) H. E. Manvel, New York A. C., (scratch,) second; G. C. Wood, New York A. C., (20 yards,) third. Time—1:56 4-5.

440-Yard Run; Novice.—Won by K. S. Littlejohn, Montclair, N. J.; A. F. Meyers, Elizabeth, second; E. T. Crilley, Aegaeon A. C., third. Time—0:58 2-5.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by A. W. Burlingame, Knickerbocker A. C., 12 yards; T. F. White, New York City, 28 yards, second; J. F. Holland, New West Side A. C., 22 yards, third. Time—0:31 1-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by T. G. McGirr, New York C., 45 yards; J. Sheran, Knickerbocker A. C., 50 yards, second; J. F. Malloy, Xavier A. C., 60 yards, third. Time—4:25 4-5.

Medley Race, Scratch.—Won by C. M. Cohen, Knickerbocker A. C.; M. J. Kinney, Knickerbocker A. C., second; J. T. Mahoney, Knickerbocker A. C., third. Time—1:14 1-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle, Handicap.—Won by D. J. Quille, Bayonne, scratch; F. E. Lawrie, Knickerbocker A. C., 120 yards, second; W. J. Scott, Clifton, S. I., 60 yards, third. Time—5:47 1-5.

Pole Vault, Handicap.—Won by L. Johnson, Jr., Knickerbocker A. C., 24 inches; actual vault, 10 feet; A. G. Anderson, New West Side A. C., 10 inches, second; actual vault, 10 feet 6 inches; H. Lenkam, St. John's Institute, 18 inches, third; actual vault, 9 feet 6 inches.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer, Scratch. (Nine-Foot Circle, Irish Style.)—Won by John Flanagan, New York A. C., 164 feet 6 inches; J. C. Coffey, Knickerbocker A. C., second, 149 feet 6 inches; Charles Chadwick, Yale, third, 148 feet 1 inch. Former world's record, 151 feet 10 inches.

All-around weight-throwing contests, scratch:

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer, (Seven-Foot Circle.)—Won by John Flanagan, New York A. C., distance, 167 feet 10 inches; J. C. Coffey, Knickerbocker A. C., second, 148 feet 4 inches; Charles Chadwick, New York A. C. and Yale, third, 139 feet 10 inches.

Throwing 56-Pound Weight.—Won by John Flanagan, 33 feet 2½ inches; Richard Sheldon, New York A. C., second, 32 feet 3 inches; J. C. Coffey, third, 29 feet 2 inches.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Won by Richard Sheldon, 111 feet 11½ inches; John Flanagan, second, 103 feet 4½ inches; J. C. Coffey, third, 94 feet 1 inch.

Throwing the Discus.—Won by Richard Sheldon, 45 feet 10 inches; John Flanagan, second, 39 feet 4 inches; J. C. Coffey, third, 31 feet 6 inches.

Points in weight throwing: Flanagan, 16; Sheldon, 13; Coffey, 5; Chadwick, 2.

TENNIS AT SLEEPY HOLLOW.

The Big Tournament Begins with 21 Players in the Entry List—Yale Champion's Poor Showing.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The opening matches in the Sleepy Hollow Tennis Club's big tournament were played here this afternoon on the club courts, in Upper Broadway. The entry list includes twenty-one players, among them being Paret, Allen, Little, and a team of experts from the New York Athletic Club. The first day's play was rather scant, several of the men defaulting and one or two absentees also held back the matches.

Much surprise was caused by the poor form shown by John Allen, the Yale champion, who was rated next to Paret among the favorites for first honors. A Yonkers player won the second set from the Yale champion, and even in the third staved off defeat for some time, Allen having to crowd on all steam to win out in the end.

Marshall, one of the Lenox players, beat Relyea of the New York Athletic Club, after a three-set match that developed some exciting play. The day's scores follow: Gentlemen's singles, preliminary round—E. J. Martin beat Edward Hall, by default; W. C. Strong beat William Temple, 6—0, 6—2; L. R. Strong beat W. A. Warnerneck, 6—1, 6—2; C. S. Batt beat Ralph Hickox, 6—2, 2—6, 6—4. First round—E. J. Martin beat C. M. Relyea, 5—7, 8—6, 6—3; R. D. Little beat C. Andrews, by default; E. A. Freshman beat J. Morton, by default; J. A. Allen beat J. L. Robertson, Jr., 6—3, 2—6, 6—3.

MISS ATKINSON WINS AGAIN.

Defeats Miss McAteer at Tennis and Championship Cup Becomes Hers.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—By defeating Miss Myrtle McAteer of Pittsburg in the championship round of the woman's Western championship tennis tournament at the Kenwood Country Club to-day Miss Juliette P. Atkinson of Brooklyn retained her title of champion of the West in singles. The play throughout was exciting and brilliant.

The first set was well contested, Miss McAteer winning by a score of 8—6. It took eighteen games to decide the second set, in which Miss McAteer let down in her game somewhat while her opponent improved. With the score at eight—all, Miss Atkinson made an extra effort taking the set by the score 10—8. Miss McAteer was somewhat weak in the third set, which went to Miss Atkinson by the score of 6—4.

Although Miss McAteer made a plucky attempt to win the fourth set her efforts counted for nothing, as Miss Atkinson improved steadily and gave her opponent only two games, winning the set 6—2, and the match by the scores 6—8, 10—8, 6—4, 6—2.

By winning this match Miss Atkinson becomes the permanent possessor of the championship cup, which she has won twice.

FRIENDLESS, SOUGHT DEATH.

Schley Couldn't Stand Joyous Sounds from the Excursion Boats.

Overcome by a sense of desolation and friendlessness, Andrew Schley, thirty years old, a baker out of employment, jumped into the East River from the Twenty-ninth Street pier yesterday morning. For some time before his plunge, he had been sitting on the pier watching the excursion steamers and listening to the music of the bands and the laughter of the merry-makers. He had no money, no friends, and no prospects of getting anything to eat, and as he subsequently explained, the joyous sounds from the excursion boats were more than he could stand.

John McGrath, a Brooklyn boatman, and Policeman Morrell speedily pulled Schley out of the water, and after rolling him on a barrel on the pier took him to Bellevue Hospital as a prisoner, charged with an attempt to commit suicide.

"I wanted to die," said Schley to Officer Morrell. "What was the good of saving such a life as mine? I have no home, no friends, no money, no work, and nothing to live for." After being supplied with food at the hospital the spirits of the would-be suicide visibly improved.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD.

The following quotations were all that were received yesterday on account of the holiday.

PROVISIONS.—LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4.—Beef—Extra India mess, 60s; prime mess, 55s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 50s; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 35s; short rib, 18 to 20 lb, 32s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 31s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 30s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 35s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 27s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 45s. Lard—Steady; prime Western, in tierces, 27s 6d; American, refined, in pails, 28s. Butter—Finest United States, 96s; good, 73s; American, finest white, 53s; American, finest colored, 54s; prime city tallow, 24s; Australian, in London, 25s 3d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull, refined, September-October, 15s 9d. Turpentine—Spirits, 35s. Resin—Common, 4s. Petroleum—Refined, 6¾d. Linseed Oil—22s 9d.

NAVAL STORES.—CHARLESTON, Sept. 4.—Turpentine market, nothing doing. Resin unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 4.—Spirits of turpentine, nothing doing. Resin unchanged. Crude turpentine, $2.60. Tar, $1.30.

LIVE STOCK.—Steers, $4.10@$6.10; oxen and stags, $3.25@$5.25; bulls, $2.75@$4.20; cows, $1.60@$4; fat cows, $4.10@$4.40, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 8¾c per lb.

CALVES—Veals, $5@$8; tops, $8.25; grassers and buttermilks, $2.75@$3.50; city-dressed veals, 9½@12c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $2.50@$4.50; choice, $4.75; lambs, $4.37½@$6.40; 1 car, $6.50.

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HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-ON-HUDSON.—A Boarding and Day School for Girls. College preparation. Reopens Sept. 20th. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

THE LYON SCHOOL,
576 Fifth Avenue. Reopens Sept. 27th. Prepares for college, scientific schools, and business. Number limited to 35. Primary Department.

MONTCLAIR MILITARY ACADEMY,
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Especially cordial relations with Princeton.
JOHN G. MACVICAR, Head Master.

HEMPSTEAD (LONG ISLAND) INSTITUTE.—Little boys exclusively; unceasing, conscientious supervision; exceptional healthfulness; moderate expenditure; vacations unnecessary.

Montpelier Boarding and Day School for Girls.

Preparation for college. Special students in art, etc. Mrs. T. Tileston Greene, 3 West 84th St.

MISS REYNOLDS'S SCHOOL, 66 WEST 45TH Street.—Twenty-first year begins Oct. 2; thorough training; girls admitted as special students to regular classes.

MISS JAUDON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 348 Madison Avenue. College Preparation. Classes for Little Children.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner,
Home and Day School for Girls. College preparation, superior musical advantages. 607 Fifth Av.

PRATT INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Fall Term begins Sept. 25th.

INSTRUCTION.

136TH YEAR.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 26TH.
Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Department. Gymnasium. Grounds for track athletics. Optional Military Drill.
The Headmaster will confer with parents on and after Tuesday, Sept. 12th, at the school.
Catalogues on application.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Headmaster.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
DR. J. SACHS.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.,
REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 25TH, 1899.
Thorough preparation for all colleges. Special Commercial Department.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 West 59th St.
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27TH, 1899.
Complete organization from Primary to Academic Classes. Thorough preparation for all Women's Colleges.

Weingart Institute,

22 AND 24 EAST 91ST STREET,
Between Madison and 5th Avenues,
AND 6 WEST 84TH STREET,
Two doors from Central Park West.
Day and Boarding School with Kindergarten
Prepares for business and all the leading colleges. At the recent examinations for admission into the Columbia University all the graduates from this school passed successfully and were admitted. East side school opens Sept. 27th. West side branch October 2d. For prospectus and particulars address until Sept. 15th,
S. WEINGART, Highmount, Ulster Co., N. Y.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL,

20 EAST 50TH STREET,
NEW YORK.
This school reopens Wednesday, September 27th. Mr. Cutler will be at the school house after September 10th. Summer mail forwarded.

Senftner School,

13 Astor Place, Near Broadway.
Reopens October 2.
The Senftner School offers to prospective students its Academic Department, an advantage which is not offered to students elsewhere.
For descriptive catalogue address Secretary.
H. F. SENFTNER, A. B., M. D., Principal.
G. W. SENFTNER, A. B., LL.B., Secretary.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY,
16th Street, cor. Rutherfurd Place, New York.
Fall Term Opens September 19th.
FRIENDS' SCHOOL,
102-114 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.
Fall Term Opens September 26th.
Non-sectarian schools for boys and girls.
Graduates prepared for all colleges.

Irving School, (Boys,) Dr. L. D. Ray.

Reopens Sept. 28 in its NEW BUILDING,
35 West 84th Street.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Gymnasium, 18x58; Playground, 200x225.
Dr. Ray is now at school daily.
Book of the 10th year on request.

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE

CENTRAL PARK SOUTH, NEW YORK CITY.
Conducted by the Christian Brothers.
Select school for boys. Number of boarders limited. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 13.
Military Drill. Well equipped Gymnasium. For prospectus address BROTHER CHARLES, Director.

Hamilton Institute.

45 West 81st Street, Manhattan Square, North.
PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Most advantageous location in New York.
Catalogue on application.
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, Jr., M. A., Principal.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL DESIRED IN THE County of New York.—CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and CHARLES WEHRHANE, as Trustees of the trust created by the third clause of the will of Julius Hallgarten, deceased, for the benefit of Matilda Hallgarten and remaindermen, and said Central Trust Company of New York, plaintiffs, against JOSEPHINE REYNOLDS, James L. Reynolds, Charles L. Regenhard and Mary Regenhard, his wife, the name Mary being fictitious, her real name being unknown to plaintiffs; Anna S. Finck, and William Carl as receiver for the benefit of said Anna S. Finck of the rents, issues, and profits of 1,196 and 1,198 Park Avenue, in the City of New York, (Manhattan Borough,) defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Charles L. Regenhard:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 25th day of August, 1899, and on the said day filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, at the County Court House in the County of New York. The verified complaint in the said action was duly filed in the office of the said Clerk on the 8th day of July, 1899.

Dated August 26, 1899.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—TRIAL DESIRED IN THE County of New York.—CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against JOSEPHINE REYNOLDS, James L. Reynolds, Charles L. Regenhard and Mary Regenhard, his wife, the name Mary being fictitious, her real name being unknown to plaintiffs; Anna S. Finck, and William Carl, as receiver for the benefit of said Anna S. Finck of the rents, issues, and profits of 1,196 and 1,198 Park Avenue, in the City of New York, (Manhattan Borough,) defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Charles L. Regenhard:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 25th day of August, 1899, and on the said day filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, at the County Court House in the County of New York. The verified complaint in the said action was duly filed in the office of the said Clerk on the 8th day of July, 1899.

Dated August 26, 1899.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—EMIL SPITZER, plaintiff, against HENRY CHARBONNIER and "JOHN DOE," said name being fictitious, real name being unknown to plaintiff," composing the firm of H. Charbonnier & Co., defendants. Plaintiff desires trial to be had in the County of New York.—Summons, with notice.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 24th, 1899.

ROSE & PUTZEL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office Address, No. 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Henry Charbonnier and "John Doe, said name being fictitious, real name being unknown to plaintiff," composing the firm of H. Charbonnier & Co., defendants.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of August, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 21st day of August, 1899.—Dated New York, August 21st, 1899.

ROSE & PUTZEL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

au22-1aw6wTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRAUTIGAM, ADAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADAM BRAUTIGAM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Paskusz & Cohen, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1899. IDA BRAUTIGAM, PAUL BRAUTIGAM, EDWARD J. BIEDERMANN, Executors. PASKUSZ & COHEN, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

mh21-1aw6mTu

BROWN, RHEUA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RHEUA S. BROWN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Harry H. Bottome, Attorney, at No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of June, 1899. HARRY H. BOTTOME, ENOCH VREELAND, Executors.

DONALDSON, ELIZA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA C. DONALDSON, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, in the office of Byron Traver, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 2d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1899. ELIZA DONALDSON, Executrix. BYRON TRAVER, Atty. for Executrix, 40 Wall St., N. Y. City.

ap18-1aw6mTu

ETLING, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ETLING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Royal S. Crane, 237 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of April, 1899. HARRY MEEZ, Executor. ROYAL S. CRANE, Atty. for Executor, 237 Broadway. ap4-1aw6mTu

FIGUEROA Y VELIS, JUSTO RAFAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUSTO RAFAEL FIGUEROA Y VELIS, otherwise known as Rafael Figueroa, late of Cienfuegos, Island of Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of July, 1899. ANTONIO TOMAS, Ancillary Administrator, c. t. a. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Admr., 71 Broadway, New York City. jy11-1aw6mTu

JENNETT, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS JENNETT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, to wit, the office of John Burke & Co., No. 106 and 108 Reade Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1899. JOHN BURKE, JAMES & HOGG, Executors. WM. J. FANNING, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my16-1aw6mTu

McHENRY, JR., ALEXANDER R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER R. McHENRY, JR., late of the County of New York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the offices of Shepard & Prentiss, his attorneys, No. 10 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of September, 1899.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1899. EDWARD O. McHENRY, Executor. SHEPARD & PRENTISS, Attorneys for Executor, 10 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh7-1aw6mTu

SCORGIE, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET SCORGIE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ward, Hayden & Satterlee, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1899. HUGH McCULLOCH, JAMES MILLER, Executors. WARD, HAYDEN & SATTERLEE, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, New York. my9-1aw6mTu

SIEFKE, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SIEFKE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, No. 302 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of March next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of August, 1899. HENRY SIEFKE, Jr., Executor. FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Esq., Attorney for Executor, No. 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. au29-1aw6mTu

JONES, GEORGE A.—The People of the State of New York to Elizabeth C. Jones, as executrix of the will of GEORGE A. JONES, deceased, and individually; William P. Jones, Frances E. Jones, Philip Hoffman, Henry Harburger, Wright Dairy Company, a domestic corporation, Henry A. Kirby, assignee of the Johnston Jewelry Company, a domestic corporation; William H. Rogers, Joseph T. O'Connor, William W. Walker, James McCreery, J. Crawford McCreery, and Thomas Rosevear, composing the firm of James McCreery & Co.; William H. Bonynge, assignee of H. T. Wilhelm; Richard Batting, Henry F. Hession, Samuel D. Styles and Alexander Cash, composing the firm of Styles & Cash; Frederick Schuler, Intelligencer Association, a domestic corporation; Henry C. Ross, Tyson Company, a domestic corporation; Cauldwell Fraser, Alfred D. Montebello, Charles Thorley, Thomas Thedford, Moses Huntoon, John B. Huntoon, Louis Mohrman, Joseph Young, Elizabeth C. Jones, Merritt E. Haviland, John B. Knapp, Henry W. Pennoyar, Judson G. Wells, Mary H. Hubbard, executrix of S. T. Hubbard, deceased; Barnard S. McKean, receiver United Life Insurance Association; Ellen L. Demorest, Joseph J. Little, and to all other persons entitled to share in the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of George A. Jones, deceased, whose names cannot be ascertained, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on the 12th day of September, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day to show cause why a decree distributing, as if it were the proceeds of decedent's real property sold pursuant to decree, the sum of 33,300 $12/100 dollars, plus moneys arising upon the sale of the decedent's real estate in foreclosure, paid into the Surrogate's Court, should not be made.

In witness whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 27th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

au15-1aw4wTu&s11

PROUDFIT, ALEXANDER M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER M. PROUDFIT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of November next.—Dated New York, the first day of May, 1899. JNO. McL. NASH, Executor. CHAS. JONES, Attorney for Executor, 63 Wall Street, New York City. my2-1aw6mTu

STEVENSON, MARGARET S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET S. STEVENSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 229 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1899. JOSEPH N. GOLDBACHER, Executor. DAVID D. ACKERMAN, Attorney for Executor, 280 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City. mar21-1aw6mTu

WADSWORTH, CAROLINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE A. WADSWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Gilbert M. Speir, No. 62 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of April, 1899.

WILLIAM P. WADSWORTH, Administrator, with the will annexed.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Attorney for Administrator, No. 62 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap25-1aw6mTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JOHN F. COCKERILL, plaintiff, against HENRY MURRAY and DELIA A. MURRAY, his wife, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, &c., beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-second Street, distant one hundred and nine (109) feet easterly from the easterly side of Eleventh Avenue; running thence southerly seventy-five (75) feet and one-half (½) inch to a point distant one hundred and ten (110) feet easterly from the easterly side of Eleventh Avenue on a line drawn at right angles to Eleventh Avenue; thence northerly, parallel with Eleventh Avenue, seventy-five (75) feet to the southerly line of Forty-second Street; thence westerly along said southerly line of Forty-second Street, one (1) foot to the point or place of beginning.

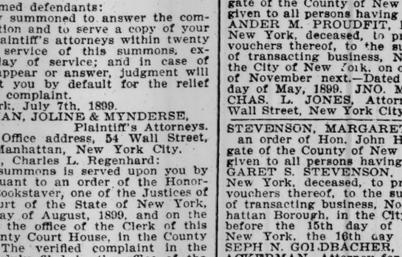
Also all that certain lot, &c., beginning at a point two hundred and nine (209) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Forty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet, nine (9) inches; thence easterly, parallel with Forty-second Street, eighteen (18) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Eleventh Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet, nine (9) inches, to the southerly line of Forty-second Street, and thence westerly, along said southerly line of Forty-second Street, eighteen (18) feet to the point or place of beginning; be said dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, August 24th, 1899.

SHERMAN EVARTS, Referee.

HONE & BROWN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is ten thousand six hundred and ninety-eight and 33-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 30th day of June, 1899, together with the costs and allowances amounting to four hundred and twelve dollars, with interest thereon from July 10th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $128 55-100 and interest.

Dated New York, August 24th, 1899.

SHERMAN EVARTS, Referee.

a25-2aw8wF&Tu&s18

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LUTHER KOUNTZE, as surviving executor and trustee, &c., plaintiff, against EMILY GLUF, (formerly EMILY BEAVER,) and another, defendants

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 24th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

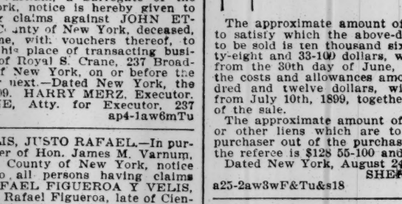
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, (now in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City of New York,) and known as Number eight (8) Livingston Place, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Livingston Place, distant seventeen (17) feet and six (6) inches south from the southeast corner of said Livingston Place and East Sixteenth Street, and running thence eastwardly, and parallel to said East Sixteenth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall eighty-four (84) feet; thence southwardly parallel with Livingston Place, seventeen (17) feet and two (2) inches; thence westwardly, parallel with East Sixteenth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, eighty-four (84) feet to the east side of Livingston Place; and thence northwardly, along Livingston Place, seventeen (17) feet and two (2) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 14th, 1899.

LAWRENCE GODKIN, Referee.

GEO. W. VAN SLYCK, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $13,682.50 with interest thereon from 19th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $318.82, with interest from May 24, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $735 or thereabouts, and interest.

Dated New York, July 14th, 1899.

LAWRENCE GODKIN, Referee.

au22-2aw3wTu&F&s12&14

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOHN WESTERVELT and others, defendants.

The same plaintiff against The West End Apartment House Company and others, defendants.

In pursuance of judgments of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in each of the above entitled actions, and bearing date respectively the 7th day of August, 1899, the undersigned, the referee in each of said judgments named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of August, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgments to be sold, and described as follows:

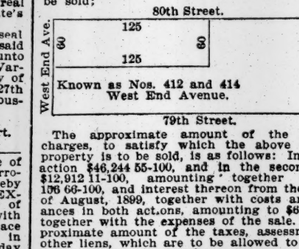
All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Eightieth Street with the easterly side of West End Avenue; running thence easterly, along the southerly side of Eightieth Street one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence southerly, parallel with West End Avenue, sixty feet; thence westerly, parallel with Eightieth Street and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and twenty-five feet to the easterly side of West End Avenue; and thence northerly along the easterly side of West End Avenue, sixty feet to the southerly side of Eightieth Street, at the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, August 9th, 1899.

THOMAS ALLISON, Referee.

CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the liens or charges, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is as follows: In the first action $46,244 55-100, and in the second action $12,012 11-100, amounting together to $59,-106 66-100, and interest thereon from the 4th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowances in both actions, amounting to $653 90-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,350 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage, on which is due the sum of $75,000 and interest thereon at six per cent. per annum from February 5th, 1898.

Dated New York, August 9th, 1899.

THOMAS ALLISON, Referee.

The sale of the above-described property is h reby adjourned to the 6th day of September, 18:9, at the same place.

Dated New York, August 31, 1899.

THOMAS ALLISON, Referee.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—SUSAN E. HOYT, plaintiff, against HELEN A. FRENCH and others, defendants.

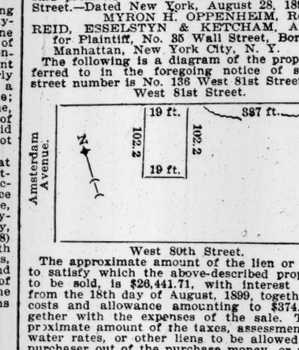
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 28th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the 20th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the southerly side of Eighty-first Street at a point distant three hundred and eighty-seven feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Eighty-first Street and Ninth (now Columbus) Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with Ninth (now Columbus) Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred and two feet; thence westerly, on a line of the block; thence westerly and parallel with Eighty-first Street nineteen feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Ninth (now Columbus) Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall one hundred and two feet and two inches to the southerly side of Eighty-first Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Eighty-first Street nineteen feet to the point or place of beginning. Together with all the right, title and interest of the parties of the first (Edward Purcell and wife) of, in, and to the land lying in front of said premises to the middle of said Eighty-first Street.—Dated New York, August 28, 1899.

MYRON H. OPPENHEIM, Referee.

REID, ESSELSTYN & KETCHAM, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale; its street number is No. 136 West 81st Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $26,441.71, with interest thereon from the 18th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $374.23, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,081.17 and interest.—Dated New York, August 28th, 1899.

MYRON H. OPPENHEIM, Referee.

REID, ESSELSTYN & KETCHAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

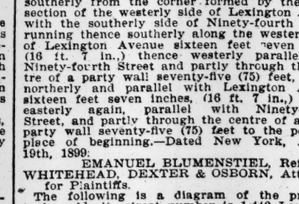
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD as ex'r., &c., and another, plaintiffs, against HENRY RIEHL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 10th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at the northwesterly side of Lexington Avenue, distant thirty-four feet two and one-half inches (34 ft. 2½ in.) southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northwesterly side of Lexington Avenue with the southerly side of Ninety-fourth Street, running thence southerly along the westerly side of Lexington Avenue sixteen feet seven inches (16 ft. 7 in.); thence westerly parallel with Ninety-fourth Street, and partly through the centre of a party wall seventy-five (75) feet, thence northerly and parallel with Lexington Avenue sixteen feet seven inches, (16 ft. 7 in.,) thence eastwardly, parallel with Ninety-fourth Street, and partly through the centre of another party wall seventy-five (75) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 19th, 1899.

EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL, Referee.

WHITEHEAD, DEXTER & OSBORN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,440 Lexington Avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,600, with interest thereon from the 19th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $427.16, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $101, and interest, and taxes for 1899, amount not yet fixed.—Dated New York, 19th day of August, 1899.

EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL, Referee.

au22-2aw3wTu&Fri&s12

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HOWELL, WILLIAM E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Edwin Howell, Amelia Garson, Charles Howell, Catherine B. Howell, Henriette Olive Trowbridge, Edward B. Henderson, Gerald Gray, Frederick Gray, and Elizabeth Gray, the heirs and next of kin of WILLIAM E. HOWELL, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Edwin Howell of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the sixteenth day of June, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of William E. Howell, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 27th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Wit- [L. S.] ness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 2d day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

au15-1aw7wTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—ALBERT GOETTMANN, as Trustee, &c., plaintiff, against SOPHIE D. BOTTOMLEY, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the first day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned in said judgment designated, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-seventh day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises in said judgment named, and therein described as follows:

Being a leasehold of the premises known as No. 256 West Forty-fifth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City and County of New York, made by William Waldorf Astor to Adelina P. Benham for twenty years from May 1st, 1891, with a certain renewal covenant for a further term of twenty years from May 1st, 1911, by indenture of lease dated April 21st, 1891, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on June 10th, 1891, in Liber 4 of Conveyances (Section 4) at Page 494, to which

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being on the southerly line of West Forty-fifth Street, between the Seventh and Eighth Avenues, in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, being part of a certain lot known as Lot No. 1 on a certain map in possession of the said William Waldorf Astor by the number four hundred and ninety-one, (491,) and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the said southerly line of West Forty-fifth Street distant one hundred and sixteen feet and eight inches east from the point of intersection of said line of West Forty-fifth Street by the easterly line of Eighth Avenue; running thence southwardly and parallel with Eighth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches, thence westwardly and parallel with West Forty-fifth Street sixteen feet and eight inches, thence northwardly and parallel with Eighth Avenue to the southerly line of West Forty-fifth Street one hundred feet and five inches, and thence eastwardly along said line of West Forty-fifth Street sixteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions and distances more or less, subject, nevertheless, to the covenant against nuisances and character of building in said lease contained, said property being situated in Section 4, block number 1,016 on the Land Map of the City of New York, and being the same leasehold premises conveyed by the said Adelina P. Benham to the defendant herein, Sophie D. Bottomley, by an instrument of assignment dated March 1, 1894, and recorded in said Register's office on March 5th, 1894, in Liber 31 of Conveyances, (Section 4,) at Page 150.—Dated New York, September 1st, 1899.

THOMAS J. DUNN, Sheriff.

FRANK J. BURNES, Deputy.

ROSCOE H. CHANNING, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Park Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,418 23-100, with interest thereon from the 14th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $241 45-100, with interest from September 1st, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, ground rent, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Sheriff is $383 26-100 and interest.—Dated New York, September 1st, 1899.

THOMAS J. DUNN, Sheriff.

FRANK J. BURNES, Deputy.

a5-2aw3wTu&F

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THOMAS LENANE, plaintiff, against JOSEPH P. MULHOLLAND and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and herein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the said Ward of the City of New York, known and distinguished on a certain map entitled "Map of 176 lots of the Bathgate Estate, late property of Charles B. Beck, deceased, sold under direction of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Executor and Trustee, dated New York, November 6th, 1897, surveyed by Cornelius J. La Lynch, City Surveyor," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, by the numbers Lot 20 and 21, block 2,912, being the same premises conveyed by deed from the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Executors, &c., of Charles B. Beck, deceased, to Grace C. Marvin and Henrietta M. Carter. Said premises being sixty-eight feet in front on Wendover Avenue, fifty feet in rear by one hundred and forty-five and one hundred and forty-two in depth. Said premises are more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Wendover Avenue distant one hundred and twenty-five feet and two one-hundredths feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Wendover Avenue and the westerly side of Third Avenue, thence running southerly and parallel or nearly so with Third Avenue one hundred and forty-two feet and ninety-one one-hundredths feet, running thence westerly and parallel with Wendover Avenue fifty feet and five one-hundredths feet, running thence northerly and parallel or nearly so with Third Avenue one hundred and forty-five feet and eleven one-hundredths feet to the southerly side of Wendover Avenue, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Wendover Avenue sixty-eight feet and 03 one-hundredths of a foot to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, August 31st, 1899.

DAVID R. DALY, Referee.

HENRY B. WESSELMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, New York City.

Wendover Avenue.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $16,456.00, with interest thereon from the seventh day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $335.39, with interest from August 28th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $150.00 and interest.—Dated August 31st, 1899.

DAVID R. DALY, Referee.

s5-2aw3wTu&F&s27

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CHARLES LANIER, as trustee for Mary L. Stone, plaintiff, against BESSIE DEVENNY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the 12th Ward of the City of New York, aforesaid, and known on a map of the property of Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., and George I. S. Thompson, situate in the Twelfth (12th) Ward of the City of New York, surveyed August 1st, 1850, by Francis Nicholson, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, by the Number 498 as Lot No. 111; bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, distant three hundred and fifty (350) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third Street, running thence southerly, and parallel with Eighth Avenue, ninety-nine feet eleven inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the centre line of the block, twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street; and thence westerly, along the last-mentioned line, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning; be the said dimensions more or less, together with the land lying in front thereof, to the centre of said street, to be used as a public street. Being the same premises which were conveyed to the said Nathaniel M. Donahue by Rebecca E. Havens by deed of conveyance bearing date December 23rd, 1

LABOR DAY OBSERVANCES

Outdoor Pleasures Enjoyed Under Ideal Conditions.

NO PARADE OF LABOR UNIONS

Demonstrations by Irish Military Bodies and Letter Carriers—Many Excursion Parties.

A result of Sunday night's storm was ideal weather for the celebration of Labor Day. The streets were swept to immaculate cleanliness by the deluge and had time to dry, the temperature permitted activity and a steady breeze was a factor in general pleasant conditions. The holiday was everywhere recognized in bunting.

Of minor family outings there were legion, and those who did not care or could not afford to leave the city, found the parks attractive. Central Park had its full holiday crowd, with the menagerie the centre of attraction. The Metropolitan Museum of Art was thronged all day, as was the Museum of Natural History. The district beyond the Harlem was visited by thousands from Manhattan. Bicyclists were everywhere. The entire river front, from the Battery to Riverdale, was lined with fishing folk of both sexes and all ages, who caught lafayettes by the hundred and occasionally small striped bass and eels.

The general holiday crowd was well dressed, good humored, and on its best behavior. Those who left the city taxed the resources of the land and water traffic companies to the utmost. Craft bound down the bay had all the passengers they could accommodate, and each wanted a chance to get at least a glimpse of the Shamrock, whose departure from Tompkinsville was a source of regret to thousands who went to Staten Island without knowledge of Sir Thomas Johnstone Lipton's plans. Some Labor Day holiday-makers went to the Grand Army encampment at Philadelphia. Large parties went up the Hudson and down the Sound by rail and boat. Long Island had its share of the exodus.

There was no large local parade yesterday. That of the Central Federated Union was omitted because of the number of unemployed hands in the tailoring and building industries. One of the set local demonstrations was the parade of the Sixty-ninth Regiment and four companies of the First Regiment of Irish Volunteers. It started from the Grand Central Palace with 120 members of the Sixty-ninth, who volunteered for service in the Spanish war, and went to Sulzer's Harlem River Park, where there was a picnic. The parade was in charge of Col. John J. Scanlon, Adjt. J. J. Keown and First Lieut. James J. Hagan, Warden of the Tombs. The 120 men from the Sixty-ninth Regiment were in charge of Capt. Michael and Quartermaster Sergt. John P. Scanlon. In the evening medals were presented to the 120 volunteers by Acting Mayor Guggenheimer.

Fifteen hundred letter carriers from the New York Post Office and 600 from Brooklyn left for Scranton, Penn., to attend the annual meeting of the National Association. Five hundred of them in uniform escorted Postmaster Van Cott and ex-Postmaster Dayton, with other guests, from the Brevoort House to the Christopher Street Ferry. The escort started from Cooper Union at 10 o'clock. Eight branch stations were represented in the marching column. President M. A. Fitzgerald of the local association commanded as Colonel, with Adjt. D. A. Beekman and Majors Allen, Bolton, and Harney.

The company from Sub-Station Y led the column under command of Capt. Jacob Stanton. The Letter Carriers' Band, of forty-five pieces, headed the procession under the direction of F. J. Heintz. The carriers marched down Lafayette Place, counter marched, then took Fourth Avenue to Ninth Street, crossed to Fifth Avenue, and marched to the Washington Arch, past the Brevoort House, where Postmaster Van Cott reviewed them.

Other excursions included that of the Independent Order of Red Men on the steamer W. H. Sumner to Forest View Grove on the Sound, a special Labor Day excursion on the steamer Nassau to Greenport, Shelter Island, and Roton Point; another on the Idlewild to Glen Cove, Seacliff, and Roslyn, and the outing of St. Gabriel's Military School on the William Fletcher down the Sound. Scandinavians to the number of 700 went on the barge John Nelson to Boynton Beach, S. I., under the auspices of the Home for Scandinavian Immigrants. The Patrick Divver Association of the Second Assembly District had its annual outing at Point View Grove, College Point. There was a picnic of the combined labor unions at Sulzer's Westchester Park.

About fifty persons belonging to single-tax and trade and labor organizations assembled yesterday forenoon at the Twentieth Street and Ninth Avenue entrance to Greenwood Cemetery, and then marched in a body to the grave of Henry George. Among the organizations represented were the Manhattan Single Tax Club, the Progress Club of Harlem, the Brotherhood of Progressive Painters, and several local assemblies of the Knights of Labor. Several speeches were made, and then the Henry George Memorial Committee placed a large floral design on the grave.

Labor Day practically marked the close of the season at Coney Island. Nearly 200,000 persons visited the resort, according to the estimates of the police and others. Few arrests were made, and there were no serious accidents.

FINANCIAL DISTRICT DESERTED.

Wall and Neighboring Streets Given Up to Dogs, Cats, and Children.

Wall Street was in holiday quiet yesterday. Broadway and the ferry thoroughfares alone were lively, because of the goings and comings of folk bent on recreation. The other streets of the financial district were, as on Sundays, free to canine and feline vagrants and the little people of the families of resident janitors, caretakers, and cleaners. The youngsters had a great time, with bicycles for the older children, and pet and doll nursing, mud pie making, and romping for the younger ones. Only the messenger boys of the telegraph and cable offices vitalized the situation.

Not half a dozen financial houses were open, and the office buildings were closed and access to offices was had only after parley with their guardians. The Exchanges, banks, Sub-Treasury, and Assay Office shared in the general somnolence. Even the foreign exchange houses kept holiday. The only sign of labor was the clink of stonemasons' hammers as they worked overtime and because of necessity on the building now going up on the site of the St. Nicholas Building at Wall and New Streets.

TOURNAMENT AT WOODHAVEN.

Firemen from That and Adjoining Towns Hold a Parade.

The fire companies of Woodhaven, L. I., and adjoining towns yesterday held their first combined parade and tournament. The Jamaica, Richmond Hill, Morris Park, Ozone Park, and Woodhaven departments formed in line under the leadership of Chief Engineer Charles Singer of Woodhaven and paraded through the principal streets of Woodhaven. The line was disbanded at the baseball ground of the village, where a tournament of various feats was witnessed by a big crowd.

There were hook and ladder contests, running races, hose contests, hub and hub contests, and hand-pump contests. The prizes included a punch bowl, ladle, and tray, from Judge James F. McLaughlin, gold medal, from John P. Madden; silver trumpet, from Fabric Hose Company, New York City; silver-plated lantern, from Gleason & Bailey; aluminum fire hat, from Dolphini & Co.; fatigue cap and belt, from Anderson & Jones; also silver water pitchers, berry dishes, punch bowls, smoking sets, claret jugs, candlesticks, and a four-piece tea set.

Jersey City's Labor Day Parade.

Labor Day was observed in Jersey City by the closing of all public buildings, the decoration of houses with American flags, and a joint parade of the Building Trades Councils of Hudson County and the Foresters. About 2,500 men were in line. They were reviewed at the City Hall by Mayor Hoos and other city officials.

Newsboy Run Down by a "Quad."

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 4.—During the meet of the Newburg Wheelmen here this afternoon the Century Cycle Club "quad" of Poughkeepsie struck a newsboy, Harry Cohen, who was crossing the track. Cohen's left leg was nearly torn off below the knee and he suffered other injuries. Will Morris, one of the riders on the "quad," had his collar bone broken, and Joseph Kirke, Gordon Ackert, and Charles Kniffen, the other "quad" riders, were badly cut and bruised.

Even if you have come on pleasure bent, mix a little business with pleasure and the pleasure will be doubled.

Make it your business to see our business, which is to show you what man and boy is going to wear this fall; whether in clothing, shoes, hats or furnishings.

Of course, all the warm weather things are still here.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

OCEAN LINER HITS ICEBERG

City of Rome Has Mishap in the Fog Off Newfoundland Banks.

SHIP ONLY SLIGHTLY DAMAGED

Many Passengers Aboard Frightened, but None Hurt—Boat Going Slow, but It Was a Close Call.

The Anchor Line steamship City of Rome, which sailed from Glasgow Saturday, Aug. 26, and Moville, Ireland, the same day, with 993 passengers and a crew of 297 men, all told, reached here yesterday, a few hours late, all aboard well and giving thanks that they were able to tell the story of a collision with an iceberg. "Twenty feet to port," said one of the ship's officers, "and we would have cleared it entirely." "Twenty feet to the right," said a passenger, "and we might not have been here to tell the tale."

As it was, the big steamer struck the ice a glancing blow, and so far as can be seen or learned the only damage she suffered was the bending up of her bobstay and the carrying away of a fragment of her figurehead. This is a monumental figure in bronze of Julius Caesar wearing a laurel wreath. The right forearm, folded against the breast, was broken off at the elbow.

The encounter with the ice occurred when the passengers were at dinner on Thursday night last, the steamer being then in a fog off the Newfoundland Banks. That the collision did not result disastrously was due to the warning of tell-tale pieces of ice floating about and the low temperature, suggesting the presence of bergs, which led Capt. Hugh Young to go at greatly reduced speed. There was great fright aboard at the time of the impact, but fortunately no panic, and no one was injured.

CAPT. YOUNG'S STORY.

Capt. Young gave the following account of the meeting with the iceberg, when the City of Rome reached her pier:

"We ran into the berg in the fog. The figurehead had an arm broken off, and the bobstay was bent, but there was no other damage. None of the plates was strained, and there is no leak so far as we can discover. The collision occurred in latitude 43:30 north, longitude 48:44 west.

"We had been going at reduced speed because of fog—not more than 9 knots. We saw a piece of ice just before the collision, and had barely way on—certainly not more than 3 knots—when the berg we struck was seen ahead. Immediately the berg was made out, the engines were reversed, and were going full speed astern when we struck. It was a small berg. It didn't reach much above the deck. We struck it glancing, and as we were loosing way at the time the impact was slight."

Some of the passengers said that the pumps were kept going all night after the collision, and that there were reports of water in the two forward compartments, and of damaged cargo. Regarding this the Captain said that some water ballast in the forepeak had been pumped out after the collision to learn if there was any leak. That accounted for the pumping. The vessel floated rather high than otherwise, when she arrived here.

There were quite a number of American tourists returning from Scotland aboard the City of Rome, a great many more Scotch passengers, and about thirty Presbyterian clergymen bound to the Pan-Presbyterian Conference at Boston. Among other passengers the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, Lady Edith Fox Pitt, and St. George Fox Pitt. The names of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Craig appear also on the list of first-cabin passengers. Mr. Craig, who is a colored man, is known to pugilistic circles as the "Harlem Coffee Cooler." He and his party are credited with having done much to restore confidence aboard by singing "coon" songs. Of the passengers 450 were in the first cabin, 221 in the second, and 322 in the steerage. This was an exceptionally large number for the City of Rome.

PASSENGER SAW THE BERG.

The many phases of the occurrence which for a moment threatened such dire consequences came out in the stories told by the passengers. But few were on deck at the time of the collision, and few saw the berg, so soon had the steamer drawn away from it. Among these was Miss E. Benjamin of Allenhurst, N. J. It was shortly before 6 P. M. that she went on deck, not feeling very well. She took up a position forward of the bridge.

"I had been there but a few moments," she said, "when my attention was attracted by the man forward on lookout. He turned and through his hands shouted to the Captain on the bridge, 'Ice dead ahead, Sir!' At the same moment I saw the iceberg loom out of the fog. I heard the Captain give an order. There were three officers with him. They sprang from the bridge.

"A second later the City of Rome struck with a crunching sound. She seemed to lift out of the water at the bow about six feet and then up to the left. Then the ice broke and she settled down again. The berg disappeared in the fog.

"It was only a moment before the passengers began to flock on deck, but before they could get there the crews were by the boats, ready to lower them, if necessary. The Captain went past me to the bow of the vessel. He swung himself over the bow by the stays and was gone several moments. When he came back a passenger grabbed him by the arm and asked if there was any danger. The Captain replied there was not. It was all over in a few minutes, and the passengers went back to dinner."

Minor Meriwether of St. Louis was also a passenger. He was accompanied by his wife. He said: "The first-cabin passengers were at dinner when all were thrown into confusion by what was supposed to be a collision with another ship. It had been foggy and very cold during the afternoon. Capt. Young had been on the bridge for two nights and days.

CONFUSION SOON SUBSIDED.

"The vessel struck the ice with a crunching noise and seemed to sheer off to port. It raised up at first, but immediately slid off the ice. There was great excitement, and one woman became hysterical, but the confusion soon subsided when the officers came among the passengers and assured them there was no danger."

Mrs. Meriwether interrupted to say that they all thought a great deal of the Captain, and had testified to their satisfaction in resolutions subsequently adopted.

Dr. Crawford, the vessel's physician, told a story corroborative of the Captain's, and said that no one had been injured. There was a report that two men had gone insane, but this, on investigation, proved to be based only on the fact that one passenger suffering from nervous trouble on boarding the vessel, and subject to attacks of aberration, had lost control of himself and flashed a table knife in what some thought a threatening manner.

The Rev. Father L. Duboise of Salt Lake City said: "I was in the cabin at the time of the collision. The people were not greatly frightened, I should say, but did what judgment dictated in the face of danger. Some ran out of their staterooms with life preservers. One man had a life preserver on and two valises when I saw him. Some crockery was broken in the saloon, I believe."

The Rev. J. Culligan, who was in his stateroom, said that the vessel heeled so that he had to lean against the bulkhead to prevent falling down.

Dr. R. T. Higgins, President of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Vandalia, Ill., said that he was on deck with his wife. His wife was thrown from her feet. There was some screaming among the women and praying, too, he said, whereupon Mrs. Higgins joined in and said: "Yes, I was on my knees praying, because I thought we were lost."

SPLENDID DISCIPLINE ABOARD.

The vessel lay still for the succeeding six hours, while investigation was being made and the water ballast was being pumped from the forepeak. The passengers were, of course, nervous, and most of them said that they slept none that night. They all commented on the splendid discipline. They said that when they got to the deck, quick as was their rush, they found all of the boats manned and ready for lowering, while the officers kept their heads and reassured them.

Dr. Crawford went through the saloon and the staterooms, and managed to visit a couple of patients to say that all was well. The doctor said yesterday: "Dr. Cuthbert Hall had preached to us on Sunday on the all-pervading presence of God. I told him after the collision that I had recalled what he said at the time of the collision."

On Saturday the passengers met and organized under the Chairmanship of George D. Davies of Boston and adopted resolutions drawn by George E. Tucker, setting forth the occurrence of the collision and extending heartfelt thanks to Capt. Young and his officers and men for their seamanship, courage, and discipline.

The City of Rome is in appearance like the New York and Paris of the American Line, having the clipper bow and three funnels. She was built, as were they, for the Inman Line, but proved unsatisfactory as to speed, and was thrown back upon her builder, coming out later in the Anchor Line. She is smaller than the American Line boats. She was built at Barrow, England, in 1881, and is 546 feet long, 52 feet beam, and 37 feet deep. She is built of iron, and is subdivided by ten bulkheads. She is a single-screw vessel, and measures 8,453 tons gross and 3,687 tons net.

The City of Rome's mishap recalled yesterday the experience of of the Guion Line steamship Arizona. Soon after that steamer had become famous for her fast passages across the Atlantic she added another achievement to her career by running full speed into an iceberg, and then putting into port to tell first her own story of the occurrence. That was in November, 1879, on an eastward passage.

Her bow was completely smashed and crumpled in, but her collision bulkhead held, and beyond the delay of putting into St. John's, Newfoundland, for temporary repairs and the cost of a new bow, the damage was nothing. She has lately been in the service of the Government on the Pacific as an army transport.

Carpet Sale.

The Finest Quality of Wilton Velvet,

$1.00

per yard.

Body Brussels,

77½ cts.

per yard.

Commencing

Tuesday, Sept. 5th.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

A Sale of

English Sheet Linoleums,

new and desirable patterns,

65 cts.

per yard.

Odd Pieces of Oil Cloth,

30 cts.

per yard.

Commencing

Tuesday, Sept. 5th.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

PROSPERITY IN ARGENTINA.

Minister Buchanan Gives a Glowing Account of Conditions There.

William J. Buchanan, United States Minister to the Argentine Republic, is at the Gilsey House, on his way to spend a vacation with his family in Chicago.

"I have been in Buenos Ayres for nearly six years," said Mr. Buchanan yesterday, "and I have noticed a great improvement in commercial and agricultural conditions. Prosperity is increasing everywhere. Wool and cattle raising are the great industries, and there has been a tremendous growth in both as regards quality and quantity. Argentina is a great factor in these two products.

"The prosperity of the country is best shown in the appreciation of the currency. Five years ago $100 in gold was equivalent to $430 in paper money; now $230 in paper will get $100 in gold.

"Gen. Roca, the head of the Government, is an able Executive. Quiet prevails, and the people are satisfied. Nowhere are there any signs of internal dissensions.

"Trade with the United States is increasing, and the balance is largely in favor of the United States. Formerly England and Germany enjoyed almost a monopoly, but the Americans are rapidly gaining."

Trousers For a Song.

This will be music in the ears of the economical man.

Choice of our entire stock of medium and light weight

Men's Trousers at $3.50

They cost you $5, $6, $6.50, $7, $7.50 & $8 yesterday, and are worth it to-day.

The music begins 8 o'clock this morning, in all three stores.

Early picking will be the best.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

CARPETS!

New Fall Styles!

ROYAL WILTONS.
The largest and finest line ever shown in New York! In exclusive designs.

Our Line of AXMINSTERS
Includes Lowells, Hartfords and Bigelows. A magnificent assortment, also in exclusive designs.

RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!
Complete Assortment, both Foreign and Domestic, from a small mat to the largest carpet sizes.

Lace Curtains and Upholstery Goods. Most Select Variety.
Renaissance Curtains, from $5.50 per pair.
Irish Points, " $3.00 " "
Also full line of Nottinghams, Tambours, and Frilled Novelty Nets.

FURNITURE.
Broken Lots and Odd Pieces from Parlor and Bed Room Suits; also Cabinet Pieces, Chiffoniers and Folding Beds, at 50 per cent. reduction from regular prices.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

Sixth Ave., 13th & 14th Sts.

SCHOOLBOYS AS GYMNASTS.

Team from Open-Air Gymnasium No. 4 Proves to be a Dark Horse and Carries Off the Honors.

Hundreds of people gathered in Crotona Park yesterday to witness the second day's events in the gymnasium tournament between teams of boys representing the various play schools and open-air gymnasiums in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx maintained by the Board of Education during the Summer. Twelve schools were entered in yesterday's events, which were postponed from last Saturday, but only five of the teams put in an appearance. They were from schools Nos. 16, 82, 96, 107, and 158. The teams from the four open-air gymnasiums in the city were all on hand, however, and an exciting contest took place between them.

When the first day's contest closed on Friday last, the team from Public School No. 120, in Broome Street, had scored 551⅝ points out of a possible 600, and their chances of winning were considered excellent. There was a dark horse in the race, however, and it proved a winner.

The team from Gymnasium No. 4 was late in arriving, but soon made up for tardiness by the manner in which its members went to work. Shortly before sunset the team did its last trick, and when the total number of points received was footed up it was found it was the winner, having scored a total of 558½. Following are the schools who participated in the contest and their scores: Open-Air Gymnasium No. 1, 441½; No. 2, 448 2-3; No. 3, 459⅝; No. 4, 558½. Public Schools: No. 1, 141; No. 2, 327 2-3; No. 7, 117½; No. 20, 168¾; No. 75, 390⅞; No. 92, 292 5-6; No. 147, 156½; No. 160, 444; No. 16, 283 1-3; No. 41, 483⅛; No. 80, 257½; No. 82, 144¼; No. 96, 440 5-6; No. 105, 405½; No. 107, 287⅞; No. 120, 551⅝; No. 131, 260½; No. 137, 510¼; No. 158, 447 7-12.

A RACE ON OCEAN PARKWAY.

Wheelmen and Drivers Indignant at Commissioner Brower for Closing It to the Public.

For something like two hours yesterday a comparative handful of bicyclists with racing tendencies enjoyed the exclusive use of Ocean Parkway and the Coney Island cycle paths. During that time the Boulevard and paths—the most popular in the Borough of Brooklyn—were in use as a race course. Thousands of wheelmen and drivers, with no interest whatever in the race, and out for a holiday spin, were held up at the entrance to the Boulevard and paths by policemen and turned back. They were told that if they wanted to get to Coney Island, Manhattan Beach, or any of the resorts along the shore they would have to go by a roundabout route, taking them five or six miles out of their way.

This situation of things was due to Park Commissioner Brower, who had permitted the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island to make use of the Boulevard as a race course. As a result, there was a great deal of indignation among riders and drivers, who felt that Commissioner Brower had exceeded his authority in turning the path over to a few racing cyclists for their exclusive use. This indignation found expression when cyclists and horsemen were turned back from the Parkway, and there was no end of unpleasantness. While the police were frequently in dispute with riders and drivers, no arrests were made.

EXPRESS COMPANIES RUSHED.

Kept Busy Handling Baggage of Home-Coming New Yorkers.

It was Labor Day in earnest yesterday for the local express companies. From early morning until late at night they were kept busy handling the great amount of baggage accompanying the throngs of New Yorkers coming home from the various Summer resorts. The companies had such a rush of business that they were from one to three hours behindhand in their deliveries.

The greatest trouble was experienced by the Central Railroad of New Jersey and the Pennsylvania Railroad. This was due to the large number of Grand Army men who traveled by these roads to Philadelphia yesterday. Business was so blocked that incoming trains were from one and a half to two hours late. At the Central Railroad it was said the rush had been going on since early last week and was now pretty near at its height. There were more pieces to be handled than at this same time last year. Many persons, it was said, were now saving themselves trouble by checking their baggage right through from one destination to another.

The baggage masters at the Pennsylvania depots said the rush was quite as large as, if not larger than, it was last season. At the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad the same story of unusual bustle from early in the day until late at night was told. At the West Shore Road and at the Grand Central Station it was said the business done was very large. There were unavoidable delays, but the wagons were moved as fast and expeditiously as possible.

The late trains last night brought perhaps the greatest number of persons, especially from near-by watering places. The rush is expected to continue throughout this week.

Great Rug Sale! | *Great Rug Sale!* | *Great Rug Sale!*

O'Neill's.

An Oriental Rug Sale Of Unusual Magnitude!

We will offer to our patrons and lovers of Oriental Art this morning

Forty Bales of Turkish and Persian Rugs at the Cheapest Prices in New York!

They are all gems, in the most delicate and subdued colorings, and comprise all the best makes of the Eastern textile art.

Sizes and Figures to Suit every demand!

CARABAGHS, GENJEHS, KIZ KILIMS, SHIRVANS, CABISTANS, MOUSSOULS, CASHMERES, &c. BOKHARAS, ANATOLIANS, HAMADANS,

CAMEL'S HAIR PERSIAN RUGS, average size, 4.6x3.4; regular value, $10.00;
Your Choice at 6.58.

A special lot of CARABAGHS and GENJEHS, worth from $10.00 to $13.00;
Your Choice at 7.75.

ANTIQUE SILKY GEM ANATOLIAN MATS, now very rare and worth $7.50;
Your Choice at 4.75.

SILKY ANTIQUE BOKHARAS, in soft tones, regular value $35.00, 19.88 upward.

ANTIQUE SILKY PILE KAZAKS and MOUSSOULS, 14.98 upward.

DAGHESTANS and SHIRVANS, worth $17.50, 10.48 upward.

200 ANTIQUE CABISTANS, exclusive gems, worth $18.00 to $20.00, 11.00.

Also Some Exceptional Values in Oriental Draperies!

REAL ORIENTAL BAGDAD CURTAINS 2.98
REAL ORIENTAL BAGDAD COUCH COVERS 7.48
REAL ORIENTAL BAGDAD TABLE COVERS 2.98

We will also offer in connection with this sale a number of extraordinary bargains in the best quality Smyrna Rugs and Carpets.

All Cash Purchases (except Bicycles and Sewing Machines) delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of New York City.

H. O'NEILL & CO., Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st St.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

while it is invigorating to the system quiets the nerves and produces refreshing sleep.

Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

FIGHT ON THE HACKENSACK

A Policeman Assailed by Two Men —Shot Them Both Fatally.

ROUGHS WATCHED THE AFFRAY

Enjoyed Seeing an Officer Pounded, but Fled When He Began to Fire His Revolver.

Otto Overmann and William Schenckerberg of Hoboken are dying in the City Hospital in Jersey City of wounds received late on Sunday night in an encounter with Fernando Farley, a special policeman of Secaucus, whom they had attempted to kill when, in the course of his duty, he placed them under arrest on a charge of having broken into a boathouse on the Hackensack River, near Secaucus. Farley is in the same hospital but a few paces removed from the cots on which his assailants lie, suffering from a stab wound in the face that came near ruining the sight of his right eye, together with a compound fracture of the bones of the nose, and numberless other lacerations and contusions resulting from the pounding inflicted on him by the two men.

Overmann is a lithographer, twenty-four years old, and lives at 138 New York Avenue, and Schenckerberg, who is a year younger, is a printer, living at 116 Monroe Street. They are alleged to be members of a gang of roughs who infest the boathouses along the Hackensack. There have been several complaints made to the police in the New Durham district of North Bergen by a man of the name of Jackson that Overmann and Schenckerberg on various occasions had broken into his boathouse, and that they had boldly used the house as a place of resort. They defied the police, and threatened to make it warm for any one who interfered with them.

On Sunday night Farley was assigned to go to Secaucus and arrest the two men, who were then said to be in the boathouse. Farley reached the place about 11 o'clock. He is a strong, well-built man, and anticipated no trouble in spite of the dangerous character of the place and its denizens. He found Overmann and Schenckerberg in Jackson's boathouse, and a number of other members of the gang were in the vicinity. Farley called the two men out of the house and then informed them that they were under arrest. He told them to come along with him quietly and not to make a row, and they seemingly acceded to his request until he was off his guard, when the two men sprang at him and bore him to the ground. Farley's cries served only to bring other members of the gang to the scene, and these, while taking no active part in the assault, gathered about to enjoy seeing a policeman pounded to death.

The two young men were more than a match for the policeman, who is thirty-eight years old, and they almost beat his face to a pulp. Then one of them stabbed him in the face with a claspknife, and when Farley fell back seemingly unconscious they let up for a moment. This gave the policeman an opportunity to pull his revolver, and when the young ruffians saw this move they made for him again. Farley raised himself on his elbow and fired four shots point-blank at them. His aim was accurate in spite of his disadvantage, and both men dropped. Their associates took to their heels, and for a time the three men lay on the ground all too badly injured to assist one another. There were no other policemen in that lonely district and Farley was in constant dread that some of the gang might return and finish up the work that the two wounded men had begun.

The shots had attracted the attention of M. F. Porter and David Gehrke, who sent in a call for the police, and when they arrived Porter hitched up a team and took all three of the injured men to the City Hospital in Jersey City. It was after 2 o'clock when they arrived there. Overmann and Schenckerberg were then unconscious, and an examination by the surgeons showed that the former had been shot in the abdomen, the bullet lodging in the region of the spine, while Schenckerberk had been shot through both lungs. An operation was performed on Overmann yesterday morning.

Farley will be in the hospital for some time, and the doctors said last night that he would be lucky if he did not lose the sight of one of his eyes.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

NOW COMFORT AT HOME, VACATION IS OVER.

Queer how many discomforts one will tolerate in summer! Queer, too, how fastidious and luxurious one grows in town.

We are ready for you with more comforts at lower prices than ever before. With inexpensive divans, combined with loose, rich-colored coverings and masses of gay pillows from our drapery department,—luxurious nests for an Oriental. With rugs—beauties now specially reduced; with scores of low-priced chair and desk comforts for reader and letter writer. With—what not? when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST. NEAR BROADWAY

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

O'KEEFE'S ASSAILANT HELD.

Farrelli Tries to Escape on the Way to Court and a Harlem Crowd Threatens to Lynch Him.

A desperate attempt was made again yesterday morning to deal out summary justice to Michael Farrelli, the Italian saloonkeeper, of 2,348 Second Avenue, who on Sunday shot and mortally wounded Policeman Patrick O'Keefe of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station when the latter attempted to arrest him for violation of the excise law. The attempt occurred in front of the Harlem Police Court, to which Farrelli had been taken for a hearing, and it was only through the determined stand taken by the police and Capt. Sheehan that the designs of the crowd were frustrated.

Farrelli was taken to Police Headquarters yesterday morning to have his picture and measurements taken, and on his way back to court in charge of Detective Maher he made an attempt to escape. Farrelli had a handcuff on his arm, the other end of which was held by the detective. As the two alighted from the elevated train at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Farrelli made a sudden leap forward, dragging Maher with him. He reached the railing of the station and jumped over it, hanging suspended above the street, while Maher hung on with all his strength to the other end of the gyve. The detective braced himself and kept the struggling and shrieking Italian from accomplishing his purpose. As soon as help came to the detective Farrelli was bundled back over the rail and landed in the patrol wagon which was waiting below.

A crowd of 1,000 persons had gathered in front of the police court when the patrol wagon arrived. In the vehicle with the prisoner were Detectives Meehan, Churchhill, and Buckridge, and Capt. Sheehan, and a number of other policemen had been stationed around the Court House, in anticipation of possible trouble. A yell went up from the crowd as the patrol wagon appeared, and they pressed forward, with cries of "Kill the Dago!" and "Lynch him!" The wagon was driven straight into the crowd, which scattered right and left, and the vehicle had hardly stopped when Capt. Sheehan and the detectives, holding the prisoner, who had been doubly manacled, jumped out and rushed into the court. The doors were quickly slammed and locked, and then the crowd melted away. A few minutes later another patrol wagon, bearing Mrs. Farrelli, who is held as an accomplice; George Keitman, Joseph Cross, and Henry Brelhoff, witnesses, drove up. The woman was weeping.

Farrelli stood in the court in front of Magistrate Cornell with a look of defiance on his face. Near him stood his wife, but the Italian paid no attention to her. An affidavit charging him with felonious assault was made out, and through an interpreter Farrelli tried to put the crime on another man.

"I didn't shoot the policeman," he said. "A man named Giuseppe Ferroli did it."

Farrelli was remanded, and his wife also was held. The witnesses Keitman and Cross were sent to the House of Detention and Brelhoff was paroled, to appear at the hearing.

There was a slight improvement in the condition of Policeman O'Keefe last evening, but the doctors of the Harlem Hospital say that he is in a very critical condition. Even should he recover, he will be totally blind and badly disfigured.

The police claim to have discovered that Farrelli had a bad reputation before he came to this city. He ran a saloon in New Orleans which was a rendezvous for Italians, and it is alleged that in this place the murder of Chief of Police Hennessey was hatched by the Mafia.

Aged Woman Chokes to Death.

SEYMOUR, Conn., Sept. 4.—Mrs. Augusta Lum, ninety-seven years old, of Great Hill, is dead as a result of the lodging of a piece of meat in her throat while she was at breakfast. All efforts by those present failed to relieve her, and she died before a physician arrived.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE B'way, 44 & 45 Sts. One Adm. to all! NEW YORK! The Great Golden Spectacle! 500 people! Inc. S. Bernard. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2:15 P. M. THE MAN IN THE MOON! Roof-Covered Aerial Magnolia Grove & Fashion Show in Promen. de Luxe! Vast Vaudeville. Kitty Loftus, Maggie Cline, 150 Artists. Marie Dressler, Hawaiians. In preparation, "THE MAN IN THE MOON, JR."

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN. 66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. KALTENBORN'S ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS 25c. 50c. To-night—Beethoven Symphony Eroica. Grieg Piano Concert, Miss Edith Thompson.

THE DEWEY —MATINEE TO-DAY.— CITY SPORTS BURLESQUERS East 14th St. Mlle. Pilar Morin & Co. in "The Flea."

BIJOU THEATRE. B'way & 30th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. The furiously funny Parisian success, IN PARADISE. Richard Golden, Minnie Seligman & a superb Co.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, Formerly Lyric. B'way & 44th St. EVGS. AT 8:30. MATINEE Saturday, 2:15. THE GIRL FROM MAXIM'S

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Last 5 Nights at 8:20. Last Sat. Mat. 2:15. HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR. Sept. 11—John Drew in "Tyranny of Tears."

Madison Sq. Theatre. 24th St., n'r B'way. Evenings, 8:30. "Hilariously Funny."—Sun. Mat. Sat. WHY SMITH LEFT HOME. "Fast and Furious Fun."—Times.

The Crowded 9th week! CASINO'S Wittiest Hit! The Rounders! ROOF TO-NIGHT! Big New Vaudeville! Rice's Summer Nights!

WALLACK'S B'WAY & 30TH ST. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat., 2:15. THE GREAT LAUGHING SUCCESS. A LITTLE RAY OF SUNSHINE.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. CHING LING FOO AMELIA SUMMERVILLE, LAFAYETTE, Etc.

MANHATTAN EVGS. 8:15. MATS. WED. & SAT. WILLIE COLLIER IN HIS NEW COMEDY, MR. SMOOTH

Victoria Roof Garden. LAST 2 WEEKS. Greatest Place & Greatest Show in N. Y. In case of rain, Perf. in Music Hall.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. ANDREW MACK in his great success, THE LAST OF THE ROHANS. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

14TH ST. THEATRE, Cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Res. orch. circle or bal., 50c. Great Success of A YOUNG WIFE.

LYCEUM Opens Thursday, Sept. 7. ANNIE RUSSELL. Jerome's Comedy, "Miss Hobbs"

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Matinée To-Morrow. Bal. 25, Orch., 50 KING of the OPIUM RING

LION PALACE ROOF GARDEN, 110th St. and Western Boulevard, Military Concerts SQUADRON "A" BAND.

THOMAS C. OAKLEY DROWNED.

His Wife Unable to Save Him After a Boating Accident.

The body of Thomas C. Oakley, who was drowned in Mohegan Lake Sunday afternoon, was brought to his late home, 78 Riverside Drive, yesterday afternoon by his brother, Gilbert Oakley. The funeral services will be held this evening at 8:30 o'clock at the family residence. The burial, which will be private, will take place to-morrow morning in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Mr. Oakley was born in this city thirty-eight years ago. His father, Gilbert Oakley, was a flour merchant in New York and was prominently identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church. For twenty-five years he was Treasurer of the Methodist Book Concern. Mr. Oakley received a business schooling, and later was graduated from New York University. He was associated in business with his brothers for several years, as head of the firm of Gilbert Oakley's Sons. A few years ago he retired.

Mr. Oakley was a member of the Colonial, New York Athletic, Hoboken Turtle, Riverside Yacht, and Indian Harbor Yacht Clubs, and was an honorary member of the Old Guard. Five years ago he married a daughter of William Sealch, who, with a son two years old survives him.

Mrs. Oakley, at the peril of her own life, made desperate efforts to save her husband from drowning. The accident happened when husband and wife were in a rowboat on Lake Mohegan, four miles from Peekskill station, where they were spending the Summer.